dnys, and 9 p in daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains MACKINAW DIVISION.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily xcept Sundays. Connecting trains

except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a m daily except Sun-

Rives Junction.

Chicago, Arrive.

NORTHWARD, Stations. Mail.
West Bay City, Lv
Bay City. 8:20 a in Bay City, Lawkawlin, 8:45 a n 9:23 a m 10:05 a m Ynconning Standish, 9:55 a m 11:05 a n 10:35 а m 12:30 р п 11:15 а ш 2:20 р п Wells, West Branch, 11:50 am 3:35 pm 12:20 p m 1:15 p m 4:35 p n 5:55 p n Roscommon, GRAYLING, 2:00 p m 7:35 p h 2:20 pm 8:15 pm 4:35 pm 11:00 am Cheboygan, Mackinaw C'y, Ar 5:45 p m

SOUTHWARD. Mail Freight Mackinaw C'y, Lv, 7:20 a m Cheboygan, 8:35 a m 10:50 a m 7:42 a 11 GRAYLING. 1:00 p m Roscommon, St. Helen's 1:30 p m 10:15 a m 2:07 p m 11:15 a m 2:45 p m 12:30 p m West Branch, Wells: 3:25 p m 2:06 p m 3:58 p m 2:50 p m Standish. Pinconning 4:40 n m 4:05 D H West Bay City, 5:00 p m Bay City, Arrive, 5:35 p m 4:30 p m

All trains daily except Sundays. E. C. BROWN, Ass't General Supt. FRANK I. WHITNEY, Ass't Gen'

Peas, and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. M'gr, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass, and
Ticket Agt., Chicago.

HAVE YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

Crawford & Avalanche

O. PALMER.

W. Batterson

R. S. Babbitt. John F. Hum. JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

Correspondence of the Avalanche

FREDERICVILLE.

For the benefit of those who are not

acquainted further north than Gray-

ling, and who, perhaps, often wonder

what we have in this part of the coun

umns of the Avalances, what I know

country, its advantages, and its pres

The first and most noticeable feature

as the train comes to a momentary

halt is the utter neglect of the R. R.

Co. and the want of proper accommo-

erally stop at an old warehouse owned

The Fredericville Hotel, H. P. P.

Schmidt, proprietor, presents a respect-

able appearance, and is commodious

enough to meet the present require

Two general stores, a saw mili, shin-

gle mill, blacksmith shop, shoemake

shop, billiard saloon, and a small shop

for the repairs of guns, etc., by the

Rev. Wm. Putnam, who is a skilled

workman, as well as an eloquent and

L. W. Wight is proprietor of one of

the general stores, and is also engaged

to some extent in lumbering, getting

out ties and telegraph poles. The oth-

er store has been recently started by

M. D. Osband, a gentleman from Lan-

sing, a brother-in-law of irs. F. L.

Barker, the deputy postmistress of

Fredericville. We wish him success in

his new undertaking. The saw mitl

has been doing a good business under

the management of Mr. O. G. Cham-

berlain, of the firm of Chamberlain &

Sons. The shingle mill is owned by

O. W. Wight, and he is having a turn

ing lathe and circular saw put in for

the blacksmith, is a man of experience

and a practical workman, and does a

enced physician. Should the services

of a surveyor be needed, F. L. Barker,

agent for the railroad lands in this

ection, and former county surveyor,

There is a prospect of considerable

Farms are being slowly "manufac

isfactory results to those who are carv

ing themselves homes in the wilder

ness. Good lands can be obtained at

frosts to insure a crop of almost any

this northern clime. Lumbermen near

In fact, we know of no place that

offers better inducements to the man

out any at all, to start in life, and to

make a home that will in time support

him and, perhaps, under proper man-

NEWSPAPER LAW.

Subscribers who do not give express

notice to the contrary are considered

Any person who receives a newspa-

If subscribers wish their paper di

If subscribers move to other places

If subscribers refuse or neglect to

S. C. RIBE.

agement, do more.

that can be raised at good prices:

ommunity.

ments of the traveling public

able expounder of the Gospel.

by Salling, Hanson & Co., of Gray

ling, as there is no depot.

ent-condition and prospects.

VOL. III.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

NO. 44.

FABER FANCIES.

If you want to be happy-If you want to live long and pros

If you want to be respected by your

friends and neighbors If you want to drink freely of the oure joys of earth, and expect a happy

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE, and lon't forget to pay your subscription

And wealth and honor will follow ou through life. The cat is away.

Read the card of J. Maurice Finn's n another column. If you want a "chaw of terbaker

ask Mr. J.o.h. for it. Twenty-two tickets were sold for the

Masonic ball and supper. Kerosene is cheap. If you don't be

lieve it, ask Mr. A. H. Swarthout, Greenback meeting at hall to-night.

R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, speaker. Mr. M. S. Hartwick has his ice house filled with nice "solid-water" and he s happy.

Farms for sale in all parts of the thanks. ounty at A. H. Swarthout's office.

Dr. N. H. Traver has our thanks for half-dozen oranges. Sweet and delicious!

The White sewing machine is in good demand. W. A. Masters sold three

If you want to secure a bargain on corner lots apply at once to W. A. Masters.

5:10 p m

5:22 p 11

5:40 p in 5:55 p in

9:38 p m

10:50 a m 9:50 p m 11:20 a m 10:20 p m

11;45 a m 10:45 p m 7:40 p m 7:30 a m

Insure with A. H. Swarthout in the Home. Watertown or the Underwriters Insurance Companies.

house and turn-table put in a full day last Sunday. Don't say "molasses" to Mr. H. L.

nemployed on the round

The workin

Lamport unless you want to take threshing. We dare not explain. From the extravagance of some peo

ple in the use of coal oil, we conclude they consider it cheaper than daylight W A Masters offers some choice lots for sale adjoining Goodale's addi-

tion. Grayling Lodge cleared \$25.40 on their grand dance. It will be used for the purchase of a carpet for their hall.

The school children of Grayling were

hugely. "Mrs. James Ball, of Forest, Crawford county, is in town visiting friends, and is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Hink ley."-Chesaning Argus.

Deeds, mortgages, contracts, and al legal instruments skilfully executed by W. A. Masters.

Mr. J. B. Brownell, a representative of the Tribune, (the leading paper of Bay City) canvassed our city last week in the interest of that paper.

The boiler which is to supply the power for the planing mill being in need of repairs has been sent to the shop in Saginaw. It will return in a few days ready for business.

A woman in Toronto, Ont., went begging a few days ago with a "rag baby" in her arms to excite sympathy. This is the first announcement of the appearance of the Greenback party in

In our item last week speaking of the haul made by J. Anger, we stated should have read 7,857 feet. Quite a difference.

"Maple sugar taken on subscrip-ion."—Ogemaw Herald.

That's right, Bro. Allen; take all the maple sugar your subscribers will bring you and see if you can't "sweeten up" your disposition a little.

sold on commission by A. H. Swarth- rent.

Mr. J. D. Porter, foreman of the masonry work on the round house, paid a brief visit to his home at Marshall the latter part of last week. He returned again Tuesday.

Last week Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Mellville, at Chamberlain's mill, Forest, reached for a sliver in front of the on the same evening, of course it was saw, but took hold of the saw instead a grand affair. of the sliver, and mourns the loss of a finger in consequence.

For low prices in sewing machines organs, school books and stationery, call on W. A. Masters.

Tis hinted by the knowing ones that another new firm will soon be doing station and at Otsego Lake. We trust

Some of the most desirable locations lage for sale by W. A. Masters

Among the real estate transfers of he south side we note two acres from Martha Brink to W. C. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y. Consideration, \$100.

Rev. A. J. Richards, of Bay City, will conduct quarterly meeting services in the school house next Sabbath.-Services at the usual hours, morning and evening. All are cordially invitd to attend.

A short visit to the vicinity of the ound-house and turn-table, now in ourse of construction at this station, on Saturday afternoon last, convinced us of the fact that they are being pushed to a rapid completion.

Week ago Wednesday was the begin ning of Lent-now eat eggs, if you can get them. If some one of our many subscribers will bring us in five or six dozens, we'll give them a first-class 'local puff." Who'll be the lucky per-

Mr. Fred. Cole. Grayling's telegraph operator, has been suffering with a interest of the Fife Lake Hye, in an arfelon on his right hand fore finger. He offered to dispose of it to us and give us a dollar in addition, but as we ar always obliging we declined with

The Masonic festival and dance at the opera house on the 22d uit. was please wipe away the fast-falling tearnot so largely attended as it would drops from our weeping eyelids! have been but for the deep snow, how ever enough were present to have a most enjoyable time for all votaries of terpsichore.

The frame-work of Grayling's new planing mill was raised last Saturday afternoon, and can now be plainly seen be many days ere the hum of its machinery will greet our ears.

The business men of Kalkaska have agreed to receive no mutilated silver except on the following basis: One dollar pieces at 79 cents; half-dollars, 37 cents; quarter-dollars, 18 cents; 10cent pieces, 7 cents: 5-cent pieces, cents; trade dollars, 90 cents.

The nineteenth annual distribution of gifts to subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser will take place April 5th. If you wish to subscribe and get a ticket for a chance at the big prizes, call on Mr. Chas. M. Fay. He is the agent for this locality.

Mrs. C. E. Strunk and two children Miss Edna May and Master Birney Lincoln-arrived in Grayling from Hillsdale, Mich. on Thursday after friend in by gone years while in La going to walk along or not?" "You'd left the employ of the M. C. R. R. Co. day evening last. They enjoyed it They reside in the lower part of the spacious residence of Mr. Mack Taylor, on Michigan avenue.

Mr. Charley Robinson, while en gaged in "boosting" a bale of hay one day last week, had the misfortune of running the barbed end of a wire into his left hand an inch or two, causng a very sore and painful wound. Charley says it may be "fun for some," but as for him he wants no more.

Supervisor Richardson, wife and two daughters, came up from South Branch last week Wednesday and attended the Masonic ball. The supervisor informed us he had not attended a dance before for eighteen long years, but we can assure our readers that he hasn't forgotten how to "trip the light fan-

"John Quinn, one of the parties ar rested some time ago for the killing of Augustus Emery, in the Chesaning cir ous riot, and who was tried in the cirsuit court last fall, the jury disagreeing, was discharged from further custody last Friday. He undoubtedly was the number of feet to be 7,557. It a happy man when released."-Chesa

ning Argus. "O. Palmer, the new proprietor of the Crawford County AVALANCHE, has made great improvements in that paper, so much so that it does not look like its former self-at all. The people of that new county ought to feel very proud of their county paper and give Pine and farming lands bought and it a hearty support "-Big Rapids Cur

> A dance was given -or advertised to be given—at the Cheney House, Pere Cheney, on the evening of the 22d ult. The success of the enterprise we have not learned; but if it was patronized by as large, intelligent and well-behaved a crowd of ladies and gentlemen as the Masonic ball given in this city

Mr. H. L. Lamport, the efficient station agent of Grayling, sent in his resignation to General Superintendent Vaughn, of Bay City, on Wednesday week. His successor has not as yet been appointed. Mr. Lamport will assume charge of the waterworks at this he will be pleased with his new posi-

for business and dwelling in the vil- the hall to-morrow (Friday) evening, office. A rich treat is offered, and those who attend will feel amply repaid. All invited and admission free. Let the hall be filled to overflowing and thereby show to those who take part that you know and appreciate a good thing.

> The assertion that one billion sheet of paper placed on top each other would reach 48,000 miles, discount Herschel's longest telescope in its magnifying powers. One billion sheets of common note paper, placed as repre sented, would reach about sixty-five miles-about 750 times less than sta-

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will give a social at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Swarthout tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. All are cordially invited. It will cost you only 10 cents to get in and nothing to get out. Tea will be served. As this is a this week. She was selling hat racks charitable institution it deserves to be well patronized.

"Rambler," a dead beat who visited our city two or three weeks ago in the ticle to that paper gives the "tall editor" of the AVALANCHE "dead away" and calls him a "dreadful blow" be cause he represents Grayling to be a larger city than what it really is. Boo-hoo! we feel so bad; somebody

Prof. W. C. Hayes, a practical dentist of Buffalo, N. Y, invaded our sanctum one day last week and expressed a desire to be shown over our city, with a view of locating here. He was accordingly placed in charge of calculate to raise them, we under our Postmaster, who conducted him to stand."-Chesaning Argus. rom this side of the river. The work- the south side, "where every prospect selecting a location, upon which he intends building soon.

> Mr. R. S. Babbitt went out to Mantz's camp last. Monday afternoon; he went with "Shank's horses;" distance welve miles; he came back Tuesday forencon: came by the same convey ance he went with. Consequenceswet, tired, hungry, and, in fact, all "broken up" generally. So it is re ported by our reporter, and if our reporter didn't report the right repor we'll report our reporter to the sheriff, who is himself quite a (s port-er.

Mr. A. L. Zahm, one of the publishers and proprietors of the Roscommon Pioneer, made us a friendly call last Tuesday afternoon. We recognized in Mr. Zahm an old acquaintance and

Porte, Ind. He reports Roscommon " taking the lead" of Gravling b minds disagree, who shall decide?-Come again, Bro. Z., you'll always find

"Rambler." in his article to the Fife Lake Eye, says he went "all over we crossed over to find out its mean-Grayling in fifteen minutes," and only ing. And we did. It was nothing more could find "two saloons." You ought nor less than our popular sheriff trythen not have seen half of it. When that as it was a strictly first-class hotel a city has two saloons not over twenty feet apart, most any "rambler" can do it, too, in less time than "fifteen minutes." But then you are excusable he hasn't the common sense of a 5-cent wooden monkey.

At a regular meeting of the Grayling Lodge of Masons, held in their hall two weeks ago last night, the following persons were installed as officers

for the ensuing term: W. M. -G. M. F. Davis. S. W.-J. M. Jones.

J. W .- J. O. Hadley. S. D.-R. P. Forbes. J. D.-S. Hempstead.

Sec.-A. Taylor, Treas.-R. Hanson Stewards-D. London, J. M. Finn. Tyler-Geo. Comer.

exington, conducted the ceremonies. The citizens of Roscommon, at their aucus held last week for the nomina-

tion of village officers, put the follow-

ing ticket in the field: President-Daniel Bennett. Trustees (for one year)-H. Bartholmew, J. O. Dildine, Isidore Sweitzer. For two years-Heber H. Woodraff, deorge L. Alexander, Eugene Kiely.

Marshal-Wm. R. Johnston. Treasurer-Wm. B. Oreutt. Clerk-Willis W. Vaughn. Assessor-Hiram M. Anderson. Street Commissioner - Warren D.

Franklin. Poundmaster-Joseph Bolster. The election will be held on Tue

Subscribe for the AVALLECHE

fo to the literary entertainment at ... All kinds of legal blanks at the post

The large amount of snow which we had only a few days ago-where, oh! where can it be? Who will go a fishing and bring us

ome "spotted snckers?" Whosoever will, we will pay them in "puffs" at the rate of 25 cents per line.

A canvasser of cheap jewelry tramp ed over our town last week. We guest he made some sales, judging from what we have seen-but then it is easy to be mistaken.

It is currently reported that Mr. Mcdations for passengers wishing to alight Kinley shot a couple of "sheep" a here, and for those who desire to take short time ago. We don't believe the the train here for other points. The umor. Why don't we? Because we company, however, promises us a deknow "Mc" to be too good a boy to do pot in the near future. The trains genanything as naughty as that. Eh, Mc?" Bring us out a quarter.

A lady drummer "did" the town comb cases and letter receivers. The were nice and "cheap for the money. We wanted to buy one of each kind, but she said "nix no trust." Oh! 'tissweet to be an editor!

"Albert Savage and Joel Savage cousins, and both of the township of Albee, had a lively time with an old bear and three cubs one day last week in the above named town. While they were in the woods making ties, the saw bruin passing along some distance off, and as they had their guns along they were ready for a war. They im mediately started after her, and with the efforts put forth they succeeded in killing the bear. They captured the three cubs without much difficulty and

The long-continued blast of th men are pushing things, and it will not pleases," and where he was not long in whistle of the passenger locomotive northward-bound, Monday afternoon caused considerable alarm as well as amusement. As the train approached the city she gave her signal as usual, but something (we know not what) got the purpose of manufacturing cantout of place in such a manner that the hook and pevy handles. Mr. Flagg, steam could not be shut off, and so she kept up a continual "yell" for quite a while after she arrived and stopped. The many heads of the passengers sticking out of the windows, others on but a good workman, as is well attestthe car platforms, and a large number of our citizens running from all directions towards the depot to see what was the matter, had a tendency to create-considerable excitement. Things were righted in course of time and the train moved on. Nobody killed; damage, a little waste of steam.

"Come along, I say!" "Are you can be found at his residence, having better come along and make no more A school house, an ornament to the town, and at present also used for re trouble!" "Do you hear what I say! a big per cent, and that she will always "Well, come along, then!" While ligious services, shows that the citicontinue so to do. Where two great walking down the street last Monday zens are not wanting in enterprise as regards the educational interests of the night we heard the above exclamations on the opposite side from us, and as we couldn't "for the life of us" imbuilding in the spring and the starting agine what such a "pow-wow" meant of other business enterprises. tured" in all directions from the vil lage in the hardwood timber with sat not to have gotten "boozy,"-Mr. ing to induce a man against his will to Rambler," and then you could have stop with him at his popular botel—the rambled" about our city all day and Hotel de London. The man argued from three to six dollars per acre, and the sheriff would "charge" him too at convenient distances from this -vilhigh for a night's lodging, and the lage. Soil varies from sand to 'ramble" from one to the other and sheriff argued to the man that he would charge" him with the toe of his boot sand and clay loams, and so far as if he didn't come along. The result tried, prove very productive and of a was, the man finally yielded to the nature to withstand drouth successful makes any man of your calibre so that gentle and persuasive "argument" of ly—the up-lands sufficiently free from the sheriff. Cause of imprisonmentthing that can be raised anywhere it drunk and disorderly conduct. "So mote it be" with all evil doers. at hand furnish a good market for all

P. S.-Yesterday noon the sheriff, with the assistance of several others, ucceeded in inducing another fellow o stop at his hotel. He was as "obstrepuous as a mule," but they all in of comparatively small means, or withdue time "give in."

PLEASE EXCUSE US.

We trust the readers of the AVA LANCHE will "please excuse us" if the paper this week is not hardly up to its isual standard. We have had a large mount of "tribulations" to contend Grand Lecturer Arthur M. Clark, of with during the past week, and could not therefore devote as much time to as willing to continue their subscrip the interests of the paper as we would wish. The absence of the editor-inchief, Mr. O. Palmer, on a busines trip to Jonesville, Grand Rapids and per and makes use of it, whether he Chicago; the arrival of our household has ordered it or not, will be held in goods and family from Hillsdale; the the law to be a subscriber. removal of goods from station to place of residence; the setting up of stoves continued, publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. and putting together of stove-pipewhich is always "enuff to make a preacher swar,"-and the necessary without informing the publisher, and running around among our merchants their papers are sent to the former dito find a place where we could get rection, they are held responsible,trusted" to eatables enough to keep Notice should always be given of rethe "wolf from the door," etc., etc., moval. are some of the many things with which we have had to contend; and take their papers from the office or we feel quite well assured you all will place to which they are sent, they are appreciate our position and grant us held responsible until they settle bills and give notice to discontinue. our request.

THE AVALANCHE. REPUBLICAN.

O PALMER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

85 to \$20 perday at home. Samples worth

THE LECTURE.

The lecture in the school house last Monday evening on "The Structure of the Heavens" was a decided success. every way considered. Mr. Swarthout handled his great subject in a masterty, I propose to tell, through the col- ly manner, and held for an hour the close attention of his large audience. about this village, its surrounding The crayon drawings with which the lecture was amply illustrated, were well executed and helped greatly in making many things plain which words alone tend to mystify.

The proceeds amounted to \$5, which goes to the M. E. Sabbath-school fund.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Crawford County: On March 10th I will add to my present business a full and complete stock of Drugs, which will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. M. Fay, who, with six years experience, will be able to conduct it to the entire satisaction of all.

Thanking you for your liberal patonage during my first year with, you. I hope by honorable dealing to be condered as worthy of your patronage n the future as in the past.

Yours truly, J. MAURICE FIED GRAYLING, March 1, 1882.

LIST OF LETTERS.

GRAYLING, Mich., Feb. 28, 1882. List of Letters remaining uncalled or in the post-office at Grayling, Mich. Beemer, John M.

Carlsen, Mr. C. Carlsen, Mr. Christian Church, James, Esq. Emery, Charlie E. Matz, Mr. John

Strong. Per Eric

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

WM. A. MASTERS, P. M.

NOTICE.

I would call the attention of all in my vicinity to the fact that I am prepared to do spring work for my cus-

good business. Mr. McDonald, the tomers in the Boot and Shoe line. shoemaker, is yet young and a cripple, RIVER BOOTS A SPECYALTY. Fine and coarse work well and prompted by the "understandings" of numly done. Repairing of all kinds done erous of his customers. In the person as cheaply as elsewhere. I would reof Dr. Derby the citizens of Fredericspectfully solicit your patronage. ville and vicinity can find an experi-

JOHN R. McDonald. Forest, Mich.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at East Saginaw,

and proof in support of his claim, and that said roof will be made before the County Clerk of rawford-county at Grayling, on the bith day of pril, 1882, viz. Hiram H. Gifford, of Crawford o, Mitch, for this sequence and a w q and a w q of se of sec 30, t 25 n, '2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his nationous residence upon, and cultivation of, wild land viz.

atinuous resucce. open. di land, viz. francis A. Chase of Rescommos P O; Geo; Hehrdson of Roscommon P O; Benjamin S Gifred of Roscommon P O; Winfield S Richards of non P O.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich.
February 10th, 1882.
February 10th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his feath, and final enterior line Check of the Cityuif Court of Crawford Courty Michigan, at the county gest, on the 24th day of March, 1882, viz.

Zenas M. Palmerton, Homestead entry No. 7.789, for the se q of sec 14, 28 n, 78 w, and name the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.

Reuben Babbitt, of Grayling p. 0.; and John Hopple, of Grayling p. 0.; and Charles Frants, af Grayling p. 0.; and Nicholas Shellenbarger, of Grayling p. 0. Jopping D. O.; and Nichonas D. Srayling D. O. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at REED CHT, Mich.,) February 7, 1882, Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his laim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made shower the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat, on the Mad day of March, 1882, viz:

Flora House, homestead entry No. 7869, for the se fl q of n w fl quee 8 t28 n, r 3 w, and namesthe following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said track, viz:

Mark B. Dilly, of Maple Forers p. o; and David-Shoop, of Maple Forest p. o; and Freman Essign, of Fredericville p. o; and Frank Johnsen, of Fredericville p. o. sign, of Fredericville p. o; and Frank Johnson of Fredericville p. o. feb9 EDWARD STEVENSON, Register

FRUIT TREES

Read and Consider

I am now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Nursery Stock, from the most hardy apple tree to the tenderset home plant grown. My stock research and the plant grown and the stock of t

A. C. Tee.

AVALANCHE JOB O

SPECIAL MESSAGE

GOV. DAVID H. JEROME

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Extra Session, February 23, 1882,

The constitution of the State provides that "the Governor may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions." Such an occasion has been reached. An emergency of pressing character has caused me to exercise the power at an earlier day than would otherwise have

been necessary.

A district covering portions of Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, St. Clair and Lapeer counties was widely devastated in September last by forest fires, the property of 3,231 families destroyed. lic aid. In this calamity 1,521 dwellings were consumed, together with 1,48) barns, hunconsumed, together with 1,481 barns, hundreds of miles of fences, domestic animals in great numbers, and vast quantities of inoushiold furniture, clothing and agricultural implements, with accumulated stores of food. The losses of those who have asked and received aid, as shown by sworn appraisals, amounted to \$2,246,948, or an average of over \$726 for each family. To add to the terrible aspects of these dreadful misfortnes, nearly 300 human beings perished in consequence by suffocation and by burning. No reference is made in this estimate to the losses of those who have neither asked nor required assistance, which is known to have

burning. No reforence is made in this securise, to the losses of those who have neither asked nor required assistance, which isknown to have been of great magnitude; nor to those of a public nature, among which were fifty-one school houses and a large number of churches and highway bridges.

The destruction thus wrought loft men, women and children destitute of either clothing, food or sletter—air that was combustible had been swept than at the forward at territory of over 1,800 square miles, and in the progress of its raviges swept the entire district within from two to four hours after it began. No time was given to save ever household treasures. With a furious wind same smoke and intense darkness, followed quickly by a ferrent heat that nothing could withstand. The wonder is, not that so many pershed, but that so many scaped.

could withstand. The wonder is, not that so many perished, but that so many escaped.

The urgent necessities created by this calamity demanded instant relief. Before the fires, were exhausted food and clothing were being administered from neighboring communities. The people of this State and of other States responded to appeals to their humanity with a broad and kindly generosity that can never be forgotten. Seldom within the memory of this generation has the kinship of mankind been-demonstrated by more marked and tangible manifestations. The thanks of the State are due to every individual who came to the help of-our-suffering relief low-citizens at this terrible juncture, and they especially belong to the men and women of our assist commonwealths and the neighboring British provinces. In adultion to large amounts contributed for this relief by churches, secteives and individuals directly to the sufferers, of which there is no attainable record, but which is known to aggregate many thousands of collars, there has been received by the State Fire Relief Commission, the Detroit and Port Huron committees and committees of other localities, as reported to me, the sum of \$623,436.89 in cash, together with donations in kind which when added to the cash contribution would equal the sum of \$1,000,000.

The country where the fires raged is purely

the cash country where the fires raged is purely minuted, without other local industries to agricultural, without other local industries to agricultural, without other local fudustries to furnish employment, consequently, after the first distresses upon releved, the unfortunate people whose wants we are now considering, being left with nothing but bare land, were compelled to elect between seeking new homes claewhere or to depend upon being sustained by other than their own resources until they could roach self-support from the product of their own farms. They chose the latter course, with the most encouraging results thus far, and have devoted their energies and to sowing failing houses and fences and to sowing fargrain, the returns from which can only be realized at the coming harvest.

t the coming harvest. der to succeed in the course adopted and to continue in the occupancy of their lands as their homes, these people must be sustained until their crops mature. They must have food until harvest, and food for their animals until the grass grows. They also require seed for their apring crops. The contributed funds will soon be spent and the harvest is months in the

The exigencies of the case demand action of and to afford relief is no longer a question of policy—it is an importative duty.] The State cannot permit its people to want for food. In 1855, under similar circumstances to a limited extent, clizens were aided from the treasury of the State, and the act was in harmony with the judgment and sentiment of the people.

For more specific information you are respectfully referred to the report of the State Fire Relief. Commission, which covers the

energiably referred to the report of the State Fire Relief Commission, which covers the transactions of committees at Detroit. East Saginaw, Bay City and Fint, and to the state ment of the Port Huron Committee, both of which are hereto appended. I commend the wants of these unfortunate citizens to your generous consideration. The tax rolls for the townships of Forester and Evergreen, in the county of Sanilac, were destroyed in the general condagration, and legislation is now asked to legalize the action of their authorities in insking subsequent provision for the collection of the taxes in those townships. I recommend that the necessary action be taken.

During the last session you made provision for the appointment of a commission to prevail the provision for the provision for the provision for the provision for the collection of the trace in those townships. I recommend that the necessary action be taken.

action be taken.

TAX COMMISSION.

During the last session you made provision for the appointment of a commission to prepare a bill for the assessment, leve and collection of taxes. The commission appointed has performed its work with much labor and intelligence. The bills are constant on the interview. periormed its work with much labor and intelligence. The billis so prepared are herewith submitted for your consideration. I have confidence that upon examination the work of the commission will commend itself in its comprehensiveness, as a great improvement over the present system, and will receive at your lands. ch careful consideration as the importance

such careful consideration as the importance of the subject demands.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

A bull for the reapportionment of the popular representation in Congress, on the basis of the tenth census, only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, and twill devolve upon you to adjust the Congressional districts of the State in accordance therewith. Two members have been added to the representation of Mi-higan, and the relative progress, which this fact exhibits will be a subject of general congratulation among our citizens.

THE STATE HOUSE OF CONRECTION AND REFORMATIONAL

THE STATE HOUSE OF CONHECTION AND REFORMATION AT IONIA.

The number of immales in this institution, on the first of the present month, had increased to 600. The contracts for their labor cover but, one-half this number, or 300, leaving 300 unemployed, save those necessary to do the domestic work of the prison. For the latter purpose sixty are sufficient. What can be done to employ the 240 dide prisoners? One hundred of them are now constantly locked in their cells, and the remainder kept at unremunerative and substantially nunecessary work. Thus it is evand the feliantee keps at unfertainterative and substantially unnecessary work: Thus it is ovident that the number of prisoners has increased out of proportion to the preparation for their proper employment. This is not for lack of opportunities to contract for their labor. The managers report applications for bor. The managers report applications for labor, at fair prices, for manufacturing pur to be carried on within the prison walls.

the present contractors, and employment can-not be increased-until more room is provided. The managers have submitted plans for ad-ditional shops to cost some \$10,000 for material, the presences to do the libbr of construction. without additional current exponse, and the men relieved at the Famo time from constant confinement. I think the needed appropriation should be made to carry out the plan of the

managers.

I desire to call your attention to another embarrassmont in the management of this prison. The law now permits courts to sentence femiles to this institution, while there are in provisions for their care or employment. The latter to this institution, while there are no provisious for their care or employment. The latter should be provided, or the former prohibited.

I recommend the adoption of the latter course and suggest the section 12, act No. 110, laws of 1879, and section 3, act No. 159, laws of 1881, relative to disorderly persons, be so amended as to take from the courts the power to sout formales to this prison.

The number of immates in this institution. The number of immates in this institution has increased steadily until enlarged accommodations are a moressity. A sportion of one of the old central buildings is in a dangerous condition. The material was poor and the construction very defective. An inspection lately made by compotent buildiers, at my request, satisfies into that attention should be given the matter at once.

matter at once.

The members of the Board of Control haying charge of this school have her totore beaupuld for their services out of special appropriations. This has been suaponded by the modification of the law during the last session.

Iracommand that consideration be given to these subjects and such action be taken as the exigences require.

these subjects and successive the surgencies require.

MORIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The location of this institution at Lansingwas only settled by the Legislature in the fast-hours of its regular session. The delay in selecting a permanent site had prevoited the management from adopting a definite plan on which to base an intelligent request for an approximation. propriation.... No appropriation has been made for perma-

nont improvement since the original set estab-hish ug the school. The funds heritofore pro-yided have been exhausted, and improvements are needed to accommodate the increased de-mand for admission. Your attention is re-spectfully called to the subject.

spectfully called to the subject.

The completion of the add ional-wings to the asylum at Postac will reader its captelly equal to the asylum at Ratinazoo, and will accessitate a corresponding increase in the mediatistif. The present appropriation is small-clean for this purpose, and an additional sun is a nice-sity to duy equip the asylum. I recommend an appropriation for salaries of officers for this asylum equal to that made for Kalanazoo.

and cospecting mass time section 1 of act 183, session laws of 1831, be so amended as to include this school. I commend the request to your consideration. CONTINGENT DAMAGES TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

CONTINGENT DAMAGES TO STATE INSTITUTIONS
BY FIRE.

At present there is no insurance against losses
by fires occurring in any of the State institutions, nor is there any provision therefor. The
embarrassments growing out of the destruction
of similar property in other States during the
past year cause a natural feeling of insecurity
here, especially among the managers of our
asylums.

here, especially among the managers of our pasylums.

At a recent meeting of the joint boards of the savinum; the following action was taken:

Resolved. That the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Michigan Asylum and of the Michigan Asylum for the Iosane, now in joint session, respectfully renew their request to the Governor of this Nato to recommend to the Logislature at its approaching extra session that a sum of not less than \$100,000 be provisionally appropriated to commence the immediate rebuilding of the asylums for the insano in the event of their injury or destruction by fig. of their injury or destruction by fire.

Were either sevium to be destroyed most scrious inconvenience would be felt, and the longer the detay in repairing or rebuilding the more embarrassing would be the difficulty. Nothing could be done until the Legislature convenied. This would be attended by loss of

time, and, should an extra session be necessary, by large expense.

Would it not be wise to place within the control of some State authority a fund sufficient for making repairs or rebuilding, to a limited extent any of the State buildings which may by injured when the Legislature is not in session. I have called your attention to these wants of the State institutions, feeling, forcibly impressed with their importance and urgency from knowledge acquired by personal inspection.

STATE FISHERIES.

spection.

STATE FISHERIES.

My attention has been called to a difficulty that embarrasses the commission charged with fish cutture, growing out of want of legal authority to purchase, hold and control real estate. Needed improvements are delayed in consequence of this defect. The difficulties encountered will be presented by the Fish Commission in a memorial at the proper time. I commend it for your consideration.

DAVID H. JEHOME.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 23, 1882.

Report and Statement in Regard to

Tae Fire Relief Commission of Michigan, appointed by yot to supervise the work of relief to the sufferers by the disastrous fires in this State on the 5th of September last, in compli-sions with a joint request from the several com-mittees already engaged in the work, has the honor to submit the following report of its la-

hound to submit the following report of its labors to the present date:

The work of relieving the sufferers being still in progress, and a portion of the funds intrusted to our charge for that purpose yet mexpended, the report of your commission is necessarily incomplete.

The commission has, from the date of its organization on the 10th of October last to the present time, held recular meetings upon every

ganization on the 10th of October last to the present time, held regular meetings upon every lawful day, and have devoted much time and careful thought to the discharge of the important and onerous duties assigned it. While maintaining a watchful supervision over the contributions intrusted to it by the guerous people throughout the land, and using its best judgment to secure a faithful, impartial and judicious distribution of the same to those who were reported to it by proper authority as entitled to receive aid, not a single individual appeal has been made (and the number of those has been very large) but has received agretulconsideration and investigation by the commission, so that relief asked for should; if practicable, be promptly given if the applicant was

ment, continued its work of relief in the Bad Axe district, reporting on 'the amme from time to the time, to the commission. On the 27th of January a final report was sent by the Bay, City Committee, accompanied, by a check for the remaining funds in their hands. Upon careful consideration of the general condition of the sufferers, and of the system adopted and in operation for their relief as abown by the reports of, the committees, your corzmission, being pledged, according to arrangement, at the meeting requesting its appointment, to carry out all existing contracts under by the previous relief committees, resolved, as the most judicious course under existing commission, to carry out a lensiting contracts in the green than the contracts of the committees, resolved, as the most judicious course under existing committees, resolved, as the constitute of carry out in its general

inide by the previous reliof committees, resolved, as the most judicious course under exiting circumstances, to carry out in its general f. abrres the system adopted by the Detroit Relier Committee, which appear to have been carried out intractor with great energy and success.

"Relimits of such a report as the present will not permit the commission to present other than a general and somewhat condensed review of the work of reliof. The rection of country burned over was promptly arranged into districts of from one to tive town-hips each, as was found to be most convenient; one-hair of some townships being in one district and the other half placed in another, the better to accommodate the sufferers. These district were placed in charge of a responsible and prominent cliven resulting therein, through whom, as their relief agen, assisted by voluntary local committees in the district, the general relief committees and the commission have dispensed every form of relief, except in cash, which has been district and resistance, by special agents.

Through these district agencies as originally organized, with the exception of a few changes

ance, by special agents.

Through these district agencies as originally organized, with the exception of a few changes shown to be necessary as the work developed, relief has been dispensed to the sufferers nutre the following general classification: Provisions and greenies, clothing and bedding, medicines and medical aid, seed whost and grass seed; plows, wagons, harness and agricultural implements and tools of all kinds; lumber and shingles, doors, windows and nails, etc., for houses and barns; furniture, including stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, crockery, tin and wooden ware; hay and other feed for such number of cattle as they were advised to retain; donations and loans in money to aid in rebuilding saw-mills, etc., destroyed; cash distributions by special agents directly to-the sufferers on as liberal a scale proportioned to the size and wants of each family as the commission deemed it wise, with the means at its command, to allow.

On the progress and results obtained in the distribution of the foregoing means of relief the commission reports as follows:

listribution of the foregoing means of relief lie-commission reports as follows. Provisions and groceries have been liberally applied, sufficient to subsist the sufferers upon an average to nearly the first of January, a cash distribution being made in the latter part of Rovember and beginning of Decem-ber, as a substitute from that date.

Clothing and hedding have been supplied to rell as large quantities of the latter, being fur-ished through, the generous contributions of to public in these articles.

ne pouce it these arroies.

Many districts were supplied with more clothing of certain kinds than was required, the recatest demand being for warm bedding, the righness boots and shows and woolen wear for

ing now boots and suces, and woolen wear for winder use. These the commission purchased and distributed wherever required.

The stocks of clothing new on hand, we believe to be suindents for the frequirements of the sufferers.

Seed wheat for fall sowing was furnished by this commission and other committees to all who were repetited as emitted to it. And ready to sow. Through the cirricy of the committees and it car gents in the district, sided by the favorable season, harge area was sown in good time with the promise of a favorable yearly. A quantity of grass seed was also furnished and sown.

Plows," wagons, harness and other farming

time with the promise of a favorable possilf. A quantity of grass seed was also furnished and sown.

Plows, wagons, harness and other farming implements were sent forward in liberal quantities as rapidly as practicalle. The distribution of the most expensive of these articles was intrusted to the judgment of the agents, to be leaved of donated, as they might, deem advisable, it being impossible to supply all who applied. By the aid, hewever, of a liberal expenditury for the repair of those only partially destroyed, most of the sufferers are now enabled to prosecute the work on their lands.

The work of transling numbers and shinglestoreplace, after a sort, the houses and berns. The work of the available stocks within reach that some time was unavoidably consumed before all the sufferers could be furnished with sufficient for shelter. In order to hasten and increase the supply; advances and donations were made to owner of saw-mills dostroyed in the district, to be repaid in limiter and waying for the benefit of the sufferers. The Detroit Roller Committee, by whom such loans and donations were chiefly mide, was guided in its action by the recommendation of the district agents, but so any long for these who required, he of general benefit to the district, some of these loans have already been repaid in full or in part in lumber and sawing. The sufferers but by anying logs for those who required, he of general benefit to the district. Some of these loans have already been repaid in full or in part in lumber and sawing. The sufferers but by anying logs for those who required, he of general benefit to the district. Some of these loans have already been repaid in full or in part in lumber and sawing. The sufferers, but by anying logs for these who required from the manufacturers, purchased and sent forward a moderate quantity of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, emis, table, the number of castle. As fast as they of ready, and doors and windows sent forward to supply the necessarily funded from the manufacturers, pur

advise those who fossessed more, without having otherwise the means to subsist them, to dispose of the surplus while in a fit condition for sale. The advice was generally followed, and one ton of hay issued. In this connection it should be understood that the amount of hay of turnished by the commission and other committees was not considered subjected to winter the castle as supplied, but rather as the maximum quantity which the funds then on hand would warrant

mum quantity which the funds then on hand would warrant.
The remarkably-mild weather, however, while it has prevented much out-door work with toams, has at the same time enabled the sufferers to practice the closest economy in feeding, as that the allowance has lasted for a longer time than was mineupated.

The commission is of the opinion that an additional half ton per head, which it is now engaged in distributing, will, should the spring prove as favorable in proportion as the winter has hitherto been, not only subsist the cattle until the 1st of April as contemplated, but with the aid of some coarse grain to feed the teams during seeding time; carry them through till grass.

teams during seeding time; earry, them through till grass.

Upon a careful review of the position of the sunterers, and of the reports from the agents in response to a request for information thereon, it was resolved early in November to substitute, instead of supplying priorisions, payments in money to the sufferers, upon a scale as nearly adequate and proportionate to the size and wants of each family as practicable. The first payment was made by special agents ent for that purpose in the latter part of November and organizing of December, being for the months of December and January. The change from supplied to money payments appeared to from supplies to money payments appeared to

the previous panners.

It is believed that when the has now being purchased and distributed a paid for, also outstanding contracts for lumber, freight and other expenditures, a sufficient amount will remain on hand to make one more easth distribution, sufficient, at least, to smblist the sufferers until April 1.

The following statement of eash receipts and distursements under the dufferent classifications of ald given, including those of the Detroit Relief Committee, is requestfully submitted. Proper vouchers for all disbursements in will be found on his in the order of the commission. The receipts and disbursements in sendensed form of the Last Signian and Bay City Relief Committees follow in the order named. A statement of the actual receipts in eash has not yet been received from the Relief Committee of Film; their total expendings, and Lalance remitted to your commission is

	therefore given:	
ı	Cash received by Detroit Relief	,
J	Committee gg 17 07 f 60	
1	Cash received by Fire Relief	
i	Commission	
ļ	naw Relief C mind tec 1.630.15	
-	Cash received from F.infRe lef Committee	
į	Cash received from Bay City	•
	Relief Committee 5,40	
	200,183,55	
j	Total recoil to 107,408,44	_
1	Cash, raid for writelions and	

i	DISBUR-EMENTS:
i	Cash paid for provisions and
ŀ	g oceries \$ 52,702.50
	Cash paid for seed wheat and
	grass seed 26,517.00
l	Cash paid for furniture, stoves,
ł	etc. etc
	etc. etc 31,704.94
١	Cash paid for agricultural im-
	plements, tools, etc., and re-
ì	pairs 10,407.25
	Cash paid for blankets, boots
	and show, etc
ì	Ca h paid for imuber and shin-
	gles, doors, windows and
Į	hardware. 21,144.02 Cash paid for hay and feed for
	Cach paid for hay and feed for
	Catt.e 66.815.44
	Cash tend for hound at stores
ł	nud phyeleinne 9.9.110
į	Cash paid for freights and
i	teaming, etc
١	Cash paid for expenses of dis-
Į	tribution, agencies, office,
	ctc
	Cash paid advances to rebuild
	Faw-infi F, etc
i	Cash distributed to the suffer-
İ	Crs
l	0.4.103.40

\$ 331,042,40 Balance on hand.

Software on hand.

Software on hand.

Software of hand of the full amount of hay required to complete the hand of the full amount of hay required to complete the distonation of the hand of the

Total disbursements....

Which will probably be distributed in March 20,000.0.

It will be seen, therefore, that on asymmet of the above liabilities, and one more cash distribution, the entire fund in the hands of the commission will be exhausted.

REPORT OF EAST. Commission will be Exhausted.

REPORT OF EAST SAGINAY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Cash. receipts.

5.25.34

Distribution in money and supplies.

5.71.19

Balance remitted to the Fire Relief Com-Cash receipts and donations of merchan-

Cash receipts and donations of merchandistributions in money and supplies 1,058.41
Balance on hand remitted to the Fire ReMef Commission as per report. 5.40
Cash receipts (no report).
Distributions in money and supplies 2,457.91
Cash receipts (no the Fire Reifer Commission as per report. 163.44
In the Joregoing are presented only the
Treceipts from contributions in cash and in receipts from contributions in cash and in merchandish sold for cash, which, from its nature and the circumstances of the sufferers

it was deemed more advantageous to sell than

it was deemed more advantageous to sell than to distribute in kind.

In addition to the above, large quan'ities of plothing, bedding, articles for domestic user, and other supplies, have been received from alliparts of the United States and Canada, which were forwarded to the agents as rapidly as practicable, to be distributed to the best of their judgment. The widely varied character. and quality, and the quantity of these dona-tions, their rapid accumulation, and the neces-sity of sending them forward without delay for the use of the unferrer, produced the possi-bility of either the Detroit Helief Committee or this commission appraising them at any satis-factory valuation, and therefore no attempt to value them was made.

value them was made.

In presenting a statement of the number of packages of all kinds received, we beg to addit the properly prepared books were placed in the hands of the agents on which to record the amount distributed of these, as well as of all other supplies, against the name of each family receiving aid.

Douglous of morehandles received by the Detrot thelief Committee and the Firs Relief Commission, part being sold and credited in each donations, the remainder distributed to the sufferer or now in store;

Ogithing, bedding and mixed merchandles, packages.

Total number of packages and ploces....

tesufficient to accomplish that end.

The fact remains, however, that much yet is required to be done for our unfortunate fellow-citizens, and the commission deems it it is duty to submit for consideration, without any specific recommendation as to the amount which may be required, a few of the principal wants of the people for which all is yet necessary, and which no means are yet provided to supply. It will be seen that only such needs are referred to as have already either formed a part of the work of relief or have become connected therewith, as in the case of taxes, for the paytherewith, as in the case of taxes, for the payment of which inoney donated for the subsistence of the sufferers has been in many cases

ment of the sufferers has been in seed.

The following comprise the principal heads under which aid will be required after April 1, to supply part of which it is essential that operations should be commenced as early as prac-

ticable.
1. Provisions for subsisting teams during

1. Provisions for subsisting teams during seeding time:
2. Seed for spring sowing.
3. Money to pay taxes.
4. Subsistence for the people until they can realize from their lands and labors.
Other losses occurred to a very considerable amount in school houses, fences, bridges, culturate and public edifices. For these the commission did not feel warranted in making appropriation from the fraids at its disposal.
It will be obvious, from the character of the work itself, and the possibility of contingencies arising in the future which may be some extent increase or diminish the necessity for aid to lie sufferers, that the commission cannot assume the responsibility of naming a specific sum for that purpose, but instead thereof respectfully submits some statistics in connection flargratin, which it trusts may be off service in determining the amount yet necessary, and which will be found attached to this report. In accepting the trust placed in our hands we have so endeavored to discharge the duties incumbent upon us in furnishing aid to ou suffering fellow-citizens as to emable them to build up their homes again, and to become

build up their nomes again and the self-supporting.
In closing this report we may be permitted to say that we, as a peop's, are under the deepest obligations to our fellow-citizens of other States for so generous a response to the appeal for aid to our suffering people, and that we have endeavored to administer their bounty for the best, interess of those for whose bonefit it has been so freely bestowed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. P. Baldwin, Chairman,
A. H. Dex.

A. H. DEY, D. C. WHITWOOD,

George C. Codd, F. W. Swfft, C. T. Gorham, Detrott, Feb. 22, 1882.

The following statistics of the losses	
fires are prepared from reports made	to the
Fire Relief Commission :	
Number of townships more or less burned over	70
Number of houses destroyed	1,521
Number of barns destroyed	1,480
Number of families burned out and re-	
- ported for aid.	3,231
Number of persons burned out and re- ported for aid	14,438
Total value of prop rty reported de-	5 J 17 1
	46,944.00
Average loss of each family	725.40
Average loss per capita	182,55
The estimate made charge of nyan	orte do.

The estimate made above of property destroyed does not include that of individuals not requiring and who did not apply for aid.

STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES IN RELATION TO FURTHER AID-FOR-THE SUR-

FEED FOR STOCK -Total sumber of cattle, at the maximum allowed of one team and one cow to each family, that are receiving one and a half tons of hay each, in round numbers about 5,000. Proportion of leans in the above requiring additional feed during seeding time:

Total amount asked for	per returns collected
as follows:	
Outs	
Peas	23,361
Wheat	
Corn	8,332. "
Barley	6,814
Potatoes	
Timothy seed	2,074 "
Clover seud	2.166 "
The above report from	individual requests,
includes returns and estim	ates from all the suf-

includes returns and estimates from all the suf-ferers of every class. Deducting from this quantity the proportion of those whose losses were slight and who should be able to supply, themselves (about, one-fourth) and also the quantity believed, on a comparigion of the sta-tistical returns of losses with the amount asked for, to be in excess of the ability to use for seeding purposes, will show that about 60 per cept, of the quantity asked for will be sufficient to supply all that can be properly used by those entitled to seed.

TAXES.

The taxes reported by the Township Treasures as assessed to the sufferers amount to ers. as assessed to the \$26,276.

The above amount includes the assessment all classes, one-fourth against every sufferer of all classes, one-fourth of whom at least should be able to pay with-

out aid.

The number of families reported who will probably require aid for subsistence after April 1, 2,000.

Number of persons included in these families who will probably require more or less sub-sistence from April 1 until harvest, say about

STATEMENT FROM PORT HURON.

Pont Hunon, Mich., Feb. 10, 1882. His Excellency David H. Jerome, Governor, Saginaw City, Mich.: naw Gity, Mich.: In reply-to your telegram of yes-pear-tim. In reply-to your telegram of yes-terday we would respectfully report that the total amount of money received by our committee up to date is £192 33.144, of which amount \$175,668.62 has been expended and apamount \$175,008.62 has been expended and appropriated, leaving an available balance of \$17,822.82 in our hands. We have received and distributed donated goods valued at \$255,000,26. Respectfully submitted.

Yours very respectfully.

M. H. ALLARDT, Sec'y.

INDIFFERENCE.

With women turbulence is an unfailng proof of interest. If a girl tells you, "Pil never speak to you again in my

life-there!" rejoice and return; but if she says, "I shall always be glad to see you at any time," travel. When a woman loves you she will pardon all-even your crimes; but when she no longer loves you she will not even forgive you your virtues.

THE eucalyptus tree now borders many of the roads and avenues crossing the Roman Campagna, and, wherever planted by the monks, it has driven off the malaria and fevers.

The tobacco monopoly of France last year yielded a net profit to the State of about \$60,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate held no session on the 18th. The House took up the Immediate-Deficiency bill; which appropriates \$1,822,933. Mr. Singleton esented charges of extravagance brought against the Printing Committee of the last Con-gress. In regard to the clause for additional vaults in the treasuries, Mr. Howitt character-ized the silver, dollar as a fraud, while Mesers. ized the silver dollar as a fraud, while Messrs. Stephens and Marsh declared it the true unit of value. The bill passed by 155 to 26.

Mr. Hale made a favorable report in the Sen-

ate, Feb. 20, on the House Apportionment bill, but objection to its immediate consideration ste, Feb. 29, on the House Apperticument billy but objection to its immediate consideration was made. Mr. Saunders introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Missouri river, and Mr. Windom a measure for the creation of a public building at Duiltih. Mr. Call offered a resolution favoring a congress of representatives of the American republics to settle the controversy between Chill and Peru. Mr. Logan called up the bill to place Gon. Grant on the retired list, favoring the measure on its merits. Mr. Vest objected that Grant was rich and the precedent would be a bad one. Mr. Butler said Grant had not asked for relivement, and would reap no honor by the measure. Mr. Logan replied that the act would be appreciated by the beneficiary, and the bill would soon be pressed to a vote. In the House Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of privilege to announce that the use of his same in connection with the Feruvian company was entirely unauthorized. A bill was plassed to authorize the loan of tents for a soldiers' reunion at Grand Island, Neb. Bills were introduced: To provide for the redemption of defaced sliver coins at face value; for the construction of a bridge across the Missussippi near St. Louis; to force the use of material from the same State in the construction of a bridge across the Missussippi near St. Louis; to force the use of material from the same State in the construction of public buildings at any point, and to transfer to a Philadelphia association 100 condemned cammon for an equestrian statue of President Gardield. A bill was passed for fellow duties paid on certain copies of the revised Testament, as also one to promote the efficiency of tile illesswing service, and another to refund to Japan \$1,770,310 of the indemnity fund.

Mr. Dawes presented a pelition in the Sendemnity fund.

Mr. Dawes presented a pelition in the Sen

ate, on the 21st, in behalf of the Indian tribes. citizons of influence had signed similar appeals.

Mr. Plumb favored less sentimentality, and hoped to see the relations of the Government to the Indians placed on a practical basis. The House Apportionment bill was parsed, Mr. McMidan juntroduced an act to set apart it portions of Montans for certain Indian tribes, and to pay each \$51,000 per annum for ten years. The resolution that the Arrears of Pendons law should be repeated was tabled by 26 to 28. The Senate, in executive sersion, confirmed John C. New as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, P. B. S. Pinchipack as Surveyor of Cutoms at New Orleans, and W. G. Frye as Consul Ceneral at Halifax. citizens of influence had signed similar appeals W. G. Frye as Consul General at Halfax The House of Roprescutatives adopted a reso-lution that the Secretary of the Interior repor Intion that the Secretary of the Interior report the gross and net carnings of the Interior report the gross and net carnings of the rods now comprised in the Umon and Central Piccilelines since the commencement of operation. In committee of the whole on the Post-die Appropriation, an amendment was agreed to that mails shall be carried on the leadest transmittent extra charge, under penalty of a loss of half the compensation. Mr. Si gleton was defeated in an effort to secure steamboat mails ervice throughout the season of invigation between St. Louis and St. Paul. It was agreed that not more than \$25,000 per year should be paid to the St. Louis Bridge Company.

The bill to retire Gen. Graat came up in the Senate Feb. 23. Mr. Dayard moved to amend

Senate Feb. 23. Mr. Bayard moved to amend by providing for the payment of a quarter salary to each ex-President for life, but it was rejected. It was agreed that the proposed returement shall be additional to the number antorized by law. The bill then passed, by 35 to 17, David Davis and four Southern Senators thorized by law. The bill then passed, by 35 to 17, David Davis and four Southern Senstors voting for the measure. This will give Gen, Grant 512,500 per; year for life. Mr. Harris presented—a mentorial from the cotton exchange of Memphis, stating the danger to the river front from the encrosohments of the Mississippi. Mr. George introduced—a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of warto issue rations for the relief of the laboring classes in the overflowed region, between Memphis—and—Vicksburg.—An appropriation—of \$100,000 was quickly passed. In the House Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill for the—seliof of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, and an appropriation of \$100,000 was raitroaded through. In committee of the whole the postoffice appropriation was taken up. It was resolved that no contractor shall be released until a bond has been made by the sub-contractor. A proposition to increase to \$100,000 the arrows of the forested for sectors. sub-contractor. A proposition to increase to \$1,800,000 the amount set aside for postal clerks was rejected, as was also an amendment increasing by \$300,600 the appropriation for route agents.

A resolution offered by Mr. Davis was adopt ed by the Senate, on the 24th, to inquire into the expediency of giving to States and Territories more aid in organizing their militia. Mr tories more aid in organizing their militis. Mr
Bayard introduced a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the
charge that persons officially connected with
the Government of the United States have,
promised intervention in the controversies
in South America in connection with
glanc on the bill to restore Mark Walker to an
army Lieutentancy from which he was diamassed
for druakenness, it being finally recommitted.
Mr. Van Wyck spoke on the necessity for an
investigation of alleged trads in the formshipsurvey system. The Immediate Deficiency
Appropriation but was passed. When the
nomination of ex-Senator Conkling as Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court was read in executive, session, this afternoon, a motion was
made to take it up for immediate confirmation.
Senator Hoar thereupon took the floor, and,
warmly said that, while he conceded Conkling's
greaf abilities; and that no man since Wobster,
had surpassed him in intellectual force, he believed Conkling had used his powers for bad
purposes, and he did not believe him honest.
"His elevation to the Supreme bouly:" said
Mr. Hoar, with great excitement of manner,
and pounding his desk with emphasis, "would
be a diagrace to the judicial ermine;" and he
therefore interposed objection to present consideration of the nomination, and insisted that
it should take the regular course of reference
to the Judiciary Committee, Senator Ingalis
made a short speech defending Mr. Conkling; in a measure, as also did Senator
Teller. Senator Teller said that, whatever might be said about Mr. Conkling,
no one could say he was a corrupt man.
A single objection being sufficient to prevent
immediate consideration, the nomination was
accordingly referred to that committee under
the rules, without opportunity for debate or
any reply to Mr. Hoar's remarks. The nominetrosed by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, understood to be triendly both to him and Conkling, but who desired to prevent the appearance
of any distinction being sufficient to provent Bayard introduced a resolution that the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations inquire into the

ABOUT THE MANNA OF SCRIPTURE. Botanists and travelers have been rather unsuccessful in attempts to ascertain the origin of the different kinds of manna known in commerce. In the valley of Gohr, to the south of the Dead Sea, Buckhardt found-what he called manna dropping from twigs of several kinds of trees. According to his repre sentation Arabs collect and make it into cakes, which are enten with their naus cous butter made from the milk of sheep. Mr. Turner found a grove of tamarish trees near Mount Ginai in the valley of Farran, which furnish what the monks called manna. They were bushy, about ten feet high, from which drops of sweet the interest to be given to the author of ish thick fluid coze. If taken carly in the work best adapted to console huthe morning before the sun is up it may manity. The first prize will be adjudged be-kept in earthen pots a considerable in 1883 to the author of a work giving time. It is used in lieu of sugar in the the most exhaustive diagnosis of indicaconvent. Commercial manna, princi- tions of death and means to prevent prepally in the hands of druggists, is a mature burial.

product of the punctured stems of the ornus Europes, growing in Calabria, An article very similar in appearance and medicinal properties is procured in Sicily by the same kind of process. Both have a sweetish taste, are soft, of a pale, yellowish color, and used for their mild laxative quality rather than tood.

CONKLING.

Hts Appointment to the Supreme Be the Surprise It Caused. A Washington dispatch of Feb. 21 says : The Bensation at the capital to-day was the nomination of ex-Senator Conkling, of New York, to all the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Hunt. When the intelligence was first circulated few persons would believe it, but wended their way. to the office of the Secretary of the Senato for ccular proof, by exemination of the manifor ceutar proof, by examination of the manifold copy of the list of nominations, Generally, when the Vice President receives the list from the President's Private Scoretary, one of two Senators will take interest congriging the decument to superintend its removal from the envelope, and to day formed no crepiton to this rule. As the first name on the list met the eye of the presiding officer, he elevated his eyebrows considerably and took a second look as if to reassure himself that it was not an optical delusion. The nows spread like wildfire, and from the conversation of the groups of Schators the spectators in the galleries rightly inferred that something unusual was transpiring below on the floor. The sheet of manifold was suddenly in great demand, and the grave Solons awarmed around the table of the presiding officer with the same eagerness depicted on their faces that a troop of school boys would exhibit when the prize roll is opened for the first time. When it was also learned that ex-Senator Sargent had been selected of, as had been believed by his friends, the portfolio of the Interior Department, the astonishment and comment was increased. It was the general verdict that, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, the President was capable of keeping his own counsel, and had a shell suddenly exploded in the Senato chamber—it could not have created more excitement or confusion.

Advices from Uties state that Mr. Conkling fold copy of the list of nominations.

exploded in the Benate chamber—it could not have created more excitement or confusion.

Advices from Uties state that Mr. Conkling declines to say anything upon the question of accepting the Supreme Court Justiceship. It is believed in New York by many of the feading lawyers that he will decline the office. Gentlemen who know something of his business engagements say that be has been retained upon cases enough to employ him busily for a year, and upon which an income of at least \$100,-100 is assured. So urgent are his engagements that he is reported to have recently declined to go to St. Louis to argue a railroad case for which the extraordinary fee of \$2,000 a day had been offered him.

A QUAKEES "FRIENDLY SCUFFLE." When Lee's graybacks were making their way through Pennsylvania toward Gettysburg two infantrymen belonging to Pickett's Virginians raided into a Quaker's house in search of something to eat. They were met at the door by the owner of the premises, who asked:

"Are ye rebels?" . "You bet we are !" was the blunt re-

"And what do ye wish here?" "Fodder, old man, and don't keep us vaiting for it."

"If thee wishest for something to eat thou canst have it," said the Quaker_to the spokesman, "but I trust that ye will take nothing from the house." It was a poor trust. After the boys

had finished their meal one of them pocketed a watch which was hanging on a nail, and the other seized upon a silver cream pitcher as a token of rememrance.

"Are ye thieves as well as rebellious citizens?" indignantly demanded the man as he confronted them.

"Stand aside and let us out or we'll damage you !" Verily, I will not! Thou must not

rob my house."
"Never mind him, Bill-Quakers don't fight," called the one in the rear.

"Hit him a clip on the chin and run for it." "Truly: I shall not fight," calmly observed the disciple of Penn as he pushed up his sleeves and spit on his hands, "but if in a friendly scufile to recover possession of mine own the rob-

bers should get injured, I shall not have to answer to my conscience." There was a "friendly scuffle" in the next York minute, and one of the trio, who is now a resident of Richmond, vividly remembers having the jaw-ache for a week after, while his companion complaired of sore throat dizziness. lame back and depressed spirits: All the remarks made after the scuffle commenced were simply a few words dropped by the Quaker to the effect that:

"I am sorry to put thee out, and sorry to damage thee, but it is better that thon shouldst go thy ways up the pike towards destruction."-Detroit Free Press.

and family of little ones compelled to

WHATTHE LÂDY ASKED THE BURG-LAR.
A lady in New Orleans found herself

pass the night without the protection of man in the house, her husband being in the North. Being a good shot she was not alarmed, however, but put her revolver handy when she retired at night. About midnight she heard anoise as if some one was trying to get into the house. She went softly on to the gallery, revolver in hand, and, sure enough there was a man down at the window, prving open the shutter with a long knife. After watching him for a moment, undecided what to do, knowing that if she chose she could kill him, she leaned over the railing and called out," "Shall I shoot you, sir?" The astounding question caused the men to stop work. He turned and looked up at her but made no pretense to run. She then fired at him and he retreated to the fence where he insolently regarded her in the moonlight. The brave little woman, not a whit discouraged, then determined to show him that she could scare him if she pleased, so, taking good aim, she put a tiny bullet through the rim of his hat. In less time than can be told the would be burglar was over the fence and out of sight.

Mr. Dungaru has presented to the French Academy of Sciences \$10,000.

THE PERUVIAN SCANDAL. The effort of the House of Representatives

to get to the bottom of the gizantic scheme of the "Peruvian Company," to use the American

Government as a means of "gobbing" Peru. has not yet proved successful. Government has laid before the House "complete trans scripts" of the letters indicated in the resolution of request of the 6th inst., and has also supplied the suppressed parts of the letters previously laid before the House. Most of the ottors furnished were written by the chief of the Peru speculators—Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd— to Minister Hurlbut. They are epistles of a most extraordinary character. They represent Shipherd, in his character of chief agent of the Peruvian Company, as having the most intimule and confidental relations to a large number of distinguished public men and great capitalists. Among the former were U. S. Grant. John Sherman, J. D. Cameron, Rosene Conking, Sonator Bair, Senater-Bagone Hale, Senator Dawes, Collector Robertson, ex-Senator Egaton, George S. Boutwoll, Scott, Lord, A. F. Hewitt and Marshall Jowell. Among the inter were E. D. Morean, High Mctullough, W. H., Vanderbilt, W. L. Scott, Sidney Dallon, W. W. Astor, Howard Crosby, and affect or twenty other notable capitalists, bankers, etc. It is not represented that all these persons stood in the rotation of share-owners, or as having any direct interest in the Peruvian Company, but that such of them as were not were expected to become interested. He was ly their enlistment that the Ferravian Company, was to be made "strong in its personnel," as the great projector wrote to Marshall Jewell.

If appears to have, been thought ossential that the great Peruvian Company should be not only "strong in its personnel," but strong also in the number of its newspaper organs, of which it was to have had on-s'u Chicago, one in Cincinnati and two in New York.

The conspictions men who are represented as being drawn into the scheme, by an interest of some Sort, are George S. Boutwell, Senator Blar, Scott Lord, ex-Senator Exton, U. S. Grant and Roseo Conding. For the stiffsaction of Mr. Hurtfurt, who probabbly had expressed doubt of the respectability of the Peruvian Company, Shipherd informed him that "our staff of counsel" included the above-named gentlemen. Lantwell "has prepared a conclusive brief in support of all our demanda." Blare is. The incremediary between the Secretary [of Statel and myself when I at ways from Wastington." The special office of Grapt seems to have been that of guide, philosopher and friend. "Most radies in general approach of the Company, in which "Bautwell concurs and Eaton substantia most extraordinary character. They represent Shipherd, in his character of

Minister Morton's Name Involved.

A Washington despatch says: There are daily A Washington dispatch says: There are daily new developments in the South American complication. Some days since there was published, from advance sheets of the Chili-Peru correspondence, a letter from Levi P. Morton, United States Muster to France, from which it appeared not only that Mr. Morton was very auxous that Peru should not be dismembered, but was conferring with President Greyy with a view to a possible union between France and the United States to protect the respective interests of French and American citizens in Peru. This-letter of Minnster Mr from bears dato Aug. 11, 1881. Mr. Blame, in raply, rejected any entanging alliance with a Buropean power. It appears that ten days after Minnster Morton in 1 cent. this letter to Mr. Blame, the firm of Morton, B is & Co., of which Minister Morton is the source and chief member, entered into a contract, in the city of Paris, France, with Pedro, Louis and Henry Cantreafy of Paris, the representatives of the Societe Generale do Credit industriaje et Commercial, for the sale of the guano and nitrates ceded to this company by the Peruvian Government. This contract was negotiated through Robert E. Randell, of Philidelphia, Brother of the ex-Speaker. It provides in substance, that Morton, Bliss & Co. shall become agents of this French company for the sale of the guano ceded to that company by the Peruvian Government.

For this service Maton, Bliss & Co, are to rement. ew developments in the South American com-

For this service Matton, mass of the commission of 5 per centr. This need-less to say that unless blimi-ter Morton can ex-plan this extraordinary contract with his firm, the Emma Mine scandal is likely to prove in-significant in comparison with the grano-ni-trate contract of the United States Minister to France.

THE ENGLISH PAPER TAX.

At the time I commenced the Journal the duty on paper paid by the manufacturer was 3d per pound weight, which formed a grevious burden on every sort of publication. About 1840 publishers generally began to make carnest efforts o get rid of this tax, which pressed with special cruelty on the cheaper class of works. In this movement, which on a lesser scale resembled the Corn-law agitation, I took a somewhat conspicuous part. The "Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts," issued by W. & R. Chambers, and which extended to 20shilling volumes, with a circulation of 80,000 copies, was absolutely choked todeath by the tax. The anticipated profits on the work were literally nothing, for the whole had been absorbed by the duties on paper. The Government, with no trouble or risk, having got all the profits on this popular little work, it was given up. Cases of this kind were impressed upon the attention of the Legis_ lature. Mr. Milner Gibson, member of Parliament, zealously helped the movement, which was at length successful. The repeal of the paper duty took effect on Oct. 1, 1861. Already, in 1853, the advertisement duty, 18d each, had been removed; and in 1855 the newspaper stamp was abolished; wherefore, with the abolition of the paper duty, 1861, the press in all its departments was set thoroughly free from fiscal exactions. In these few facts young people wil learn how newspapers have been so wondrously cheapened and extended in circulation .- W. Chambers, in Chambers'

HE DID NOT MINCE MATTERS.

Journal.

A representative of the Lynn (Mass.) A representative of the Lynn (Mass.)

Hem, in a late ramble throughout that city, gathered, among other scraps of interest and information, the following: The first place visited, by the reporter was the fruit store of Mr. J. Levett, No. 67 Market street, in respollse for rumor that the proprietor had been cured of the rheumatism by the great remedy. Mr. Levett not being in, the reporter had a lalk with his son. Mr. Levett stated that his father had been cured of an exceedingly had attack of rheumatism by the St. Jacobs Oil. He had the disease, in his right arm and shoulder, which become perfectly helpless after being affected a few hours. His pain was so great that he could not rest in comfort, or attend to Jusiness with any degree of satisfaction. After enduring this sort of thing for some, time, he purchased a bottle of the great German Remedy and began to apply it. He did not mince matters at all, but just used the Oil for all it was worth. After pursuing this mode of treatment for three days the pain was banished and his father was in a perfectly healthy condition. He has never since felt any rheumatic pain. since felt any rheumatic pain.

In Egypt there is a pseudo-legislative body called the Chamber of Notables. The Notables coerce the Khedive, and the army chiefs coerce the Notables.

Horace B. Dier, Esq., associate editor of the Delaware Co. Republican, Chester, Pa., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of very severe injuries resulting from a fall. His arm appeared to be panilyzed, but the Oil arm of the Delaward Ledger.

there le room for more.

SAICE.

WAR HE TANKER

-The Herzegovinians have defeated the Austrians in several minor engagemen -Michael Davitt has been elected to Parliement to succeed A. M. Sullivan, who recently

esigned his seat for Meath. Emilio Castelar, the eminent Spanish statesman, in an article published at Madrid predicts an invasion of Europe by the Slavoulc nations, and warns the Latin races to ally themselves with the Germans.

-Bradlaugh, the free-thinking member-elect from Northampton, was expelled from the House of Commons by a vote of 991 to 99 Mr. Gladstone said that, while the House had exceeded its powers in refusing to allow Bradlaugh to take the oath, he, on the other hand, had been guilty of flagrant disobedience Bradlaugh will contest the election of a success cor to himself, and will doubtless be re-elected. -The two United States naval officers detailed to search for the Jeannette's third poat bave léft St. Petersburg.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSRIAL

-The Merchants' Bank of Watertown, N. Y., has closed its doors, its failure being brought on by the fact that two of its Directors had put \$120,000 into wheat margins on the Chicago market. The bank has a capital of \$250,000, and the deposits amount to \$700,000.

-The largest distillery in the world—the Newcomb-Buchanan, at Louisville—has become financially embarrassed, and made an assign -The milling firm of Ficklin & Sons, of

Fredericksburg, Va., his suspended, with liabilities of \$130,000. -The Erie road is to be double-tracked

throughout its length. -The annual report of the Chicago and Al-

ton Railroad Company has been published.

The gross earnings for 1881 amounted to \$7,557,640.42, the net earnings being \$3,408,-027, a decrease of the returns for 1880 of 1.68 per cent.

PERSONAL.

-President Arthur has rented a cottage at

-Samuel Purdy, who was formerly Lieuten ant Governor of California, died of heart disease at San Francisco.

-Sonator Hill, of Georgia, recently endured an operation on a gland of the neck, at a Phil adelphia hospital, and is believed to be in a fair way to recovery.

The injuries recently received by Senator

Lamar are so serious that lie has gone to Mississippi to recuperate.
—Samuel H. Owens, a prominent lawyer of

Missouri, a Mason of high rank, died in a hotel Sergeant Mason complains that he has her

confined in a dingy rat-mission.

Lie has not been treated as well as Guiteau.

of the late Gen. confined in a dingy, rat-infested cell, and that Scott, died in New York from the effects of an overdose of landanum.

POLITICAL.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the Union National Greenback party at St. Louis on the 8th of March,

-The reform element in Philadelphia politics won a sweeping victory at the election last -The Tammany members of the New York

Legislature are voting with the Republica -The Greenbackers of Indiana held a State Convention at Indianapolis, 300 delegates being in attendance. Hop. Gilbert De La. Matyr presided. Hiram Z. Leonard, of Cass county was nominated for Secretary of State; J. N. Armentrout, for Auditor; John Studebaker, for Treasurer : M. W. Lee, for Attorney Gen lie Instruction, and Jared Saiter, for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

—At Richmond, Va., the General Assembly

elected a State Auditor and a Railroad Commissioner, both of whom were Readju ters.

GENERAL.

Gov. Comeron, of Virginia, at the head of army and navy of the Old Dominion, captured seven piratical oyster vessels and their crews in the Rappahannock river.___

-Advices from South America represent that Col. Nas with 600 Peruvian soldiers sacked the city of Pisco, killing 1,000 persons, of whom 300 were foreigners, the French Consul being among the number. It is also reported that Nas was shot by Garcia Calderon's troops. -Rills-have been introduced in the lower House of Congress for the erection of public buildings in 111 cities, and favorable reports have been already made on several of them-The amount required for these buildings ranges from \$50,000 to \$800,000, and it is exgoodly number of the bills will be passed by the aid of a combination of in-

-Guiteau is sour, crabbed and fault-finding, He even blames his sister for ner letter to Mrs. Garfield. The monster would seem to be destitute of every virtue.

Envoy Trescott, it seems, has made up his mind to remain in Chili, having rented a house there for six months. It is reported that he is authorized to discuss the Blaine circular in reference to the Panama canal, and to endeavor to obtain the recognition by Chili and other

republics of its principles.

—The President and Cabinet have, it is semiofficially announced from Washington, decided in favor of the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the army. The only question in connection with the case that is undecided is as to Porter's back pay. When cashiered he held the rank of Colonel of the regular army. Major General of volunteers, question is now whether his back pay as Major General would accuse to him up to the time when he is reinstated, or whethit would terminate in 1866, when other Major Generals were mustered out of service.

This question is referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. The President will nominate Porter as Colonel of infantry to fill the first vacancy, and Porter will probably ask to

be retired. -A committee of ex-Confederate soldiers, resident in Cincinnati and its vicinity, presented to Mrs. Garfield, at Gleveland, a memo rial tribute to the late President, in the form of a series of resolutions, engrossed on parchment and handsomely framed in Terussee

Potitions to Congress to pause and reflect are being signed in all parts of Utah, and Apos-tles Moses Thatcher and John H. Smith have gone to Washington. At an anti-polygamy meeting in Chicago, last week, one of the speakers was a son of Joseph Smith. In fifty or more large towns the citizens gathered on the same evening to express their hatred for modern Mormonism and demand energetic action by

the Federal Government. -A Washington correspondent refers to

The Hilinois Legislature will meet in extra ses-

-The State of Pennsylvania is suing the Standard Oil Company for \$3,000,000 tax on its capital stock due from 1872 to 1880.

—A bill for the construction of a small-sized

navy, consisting of eleven steel-ciad vessels, to cost not more than \$10,000,000, has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Naval Affairs at Washington.

A party of 325 Jewish refugees from Russ

arrived at Philadelphia by the steamship Iltinols, and were taken to the old Pennsylvania depot and liberally supplied with food and

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

-A fire at Haverhill, Mass., destroyed prop Sixty buildings were destroyed, in which eighty boot and shoe firms did business. Three lives were sacrificed, and nearly twenty persons are

-At Gegginsville, Ga., a colored family locked two children in the house and went visiting. The house was burned and the children

phia, caused a loss of \$150,000.

-James Johnson's house, near Halifax, Nova -- ames journed. The parents, who were helpless from old age, perished in the flames.

-- George Cunningham's house, at Amoliasburg, Ontario, was burned, and three children

-A part of the Kings County, N. Y. (Brook yu) Iusane Asylum was burned. One nationt was consumed in the flames.

—Fire swept away the works of the Peabody

Oil Company at Chester, Pa., valued at \$100,-000; the manufactory of Estabrook & Co., at Milford, Mass., worth \$50,000, and Schuman's flour-mill at Allentown, Pa., on which the loss was \$30,000.

—At Pittsburgh, Pa., the explosion of a boiler at Byers & Co.'s rolling-mill injured three men, one fatally.

-Six persons were killed or fatally wounded by a boiler-explosion at New Carlisle, Ohio. By similar explosion at St. Louis eight men were

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

-Five masked men entered the farm-house of Michael Ulrich, five miles east of Harrisburg, Pa., and intimidated the aged couple into gur-rendering \$1,000 secreted in chests and kettles

Lyle, killed two colored men and mortally wounded their wives, for having a dispute with his little son in the road.

-In a hotel at Louisville, Kv., a desperate fight took place between John Wyatt, famous as a Deputy Marshal, and two city officers-Fourteen shots were fired, Wyatt being mortally wounded.

Indictments against Dorsey, Brady and others in the star-route cases were returned by the Washington Grand Jury.

-John F. Broadhead, Chief Clerk of the

Quartermaster Donartment at San Francisco has been indicted for forging checks. -A. C. Soteldo, of Washington, has been indicted for deadly assault on Clarence M. Bar-

ton, and for manslaughter in killing his own agent in Maryland, threw himself before a rain at Baltimore and was horribly mangled. Of late years he has lost nearly all of his large

-Clarence Hight, one of the Winston (Mo.) train robbers, has been sentenced to a peniten-tiary term of twenty-five years.

-J. W. Norris, Postmaster and a leading merchant at Rice, Texas, was called out of his house at night by two men, who asked him to go to his store and sell them goods. He went out, but returned in a few minutes, told his wife the men had shot him, and died almost instantly,

Near Belgreene, Ala., T. H. Burton, while eplitting rails, got into a feud-with John Packard, and, with two blows of an ax, killed him, and fied. He was pursued and captured. While taking him back the party stopped to rest, when the prisoner suddenly drew a bowie knife and badly wounded two of his captors, and fled. He was again recaptured and placed in jail. At night fifty masked men took Burton out and hanged him to a tree.

-"Whispering Sam," a noted desperado of Montana, was killed, about 100 miles from Junction City, by Burns Smith, in self-defense.

LATEST NEWS.

The mill and lumber stock of Boyington Co., ten miles north of Stevens Point, Wis., was damaged \$85,000 by fire.

—A snow-slide in Big Cottonwood canon,

-At Wheeling, W. a., the flint-glass manu-

facturing establishment of Hobbs, Brookmeyer & Co. was burned. It was one of the largest of its kind in the country.

—M. Roustan has been appointed French

Minister at Washington. -The Pope favors regional pilgrimages to Rome instead of national affairs.

-The British House of Lords resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the working of the Laud act. g of the Laud act.

—A farmer's son was taken from his bed and

shot, near Ballyhannis. Ireland.
—The Canadian Parliament has pussed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's

ister by 103 majority.
—The committee of the national House of Representatives appointed to audit the bills for attendance on the late President have agreed upon a report. Dr. Bliss is to get \$25,000. Agnew and Hamilton each \$15,000, Reyburn \$10,000, Boyuton \$10,000, Mrs. Edson \$5,000 and Steward Crump \$3,000. Barnes will be recommended for appointment as Major General and retirement at that grade, and Woodward for promotion to a Lieutenant Coloneley. Employes of the White House are to be allowed two months' extra pay. The committee will also recommend that Mrs. Garfield be allowed the balance of her late husband's salary for the year.

-John Major Hicks, colored, was hanged at Covington, Ky., for the murder of Henry M. Williams, in Decomber, 1880. The crime was committed for the purpose of robbery. Two Mexican murdorers were executed at Austin, Texas. White Brown, colored, was executed at

-The Stickney murder trial in Denver resulted in acquittal, on the ground of insanity. -Mrs. Abigail Alden, aged 102, died_at.

Bridgewater, Mass.
—Samuel H. Cox, a well-known Boston journalist, is dead.

One perfect diamond is worth more than many defective ones. One truth well fixed in the mind and comprehended is better than many half understood. A small opportunity fully realized is better than a great one misimproved.

A rain-storm unprecedented in its wide-spread area and disastrous effects swept over the West, beginning about the 18th of February and ending about the 22d. The storm, it seems, began away out in Texas, and moved slowly northward, completely inundating the country as it progressed. At St. Louis we hear the first serious results of the delaye. For nearly forty hours it poured down a steady torrent, the rain-fall in that time reaching the extraordinary average of seven inches. All the water feeders of the Mississippi, in a large origin of which St. Louis formed the center, were soon razing torrents, and the Father of Waters itself soon began to swell its yolume at an assonishing rate. For twenty-four hours the great river rose at the extraordinary rapidity of six inchessan hour. The lovee was covered with large piles offmerchandise, and all the available high in the city was called thither to remove the goods from the threatened danger, but with only partial success. A large amount of merchandise was swamped by the waters and either swept away or seriously damaged. The loss will amount to many thousands of dollars.

At Cinclinatia and Louisvitle similar scenes were witnessed and similar losses are recorded. seems, began away out in Texas, and moved.

amount to many thousands of douars.

At Cincliniant and Louisvithe similar scenes were witnessed and similar losses are recorded.

The Other row, reswollan by the numaron, trub. utaries, overflowed its battle in an incredibly short time, sweeping away, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, and business of every kind was completely paralyzed for the time being. At Cincinnatial the rolling mills and foundries stopped work, and nearly all the factories located near the river. In the foundries the damage is very serious, for the resson that it will require at least, a xiv days to dry out the molding floors and get them into proper condition for use again, throughout Missouri, Central Illinois and Central and Southern Indians the disastrous effects of the storm were felt. All the rivers, creeks and rivulets were flooded, and, spreading over the adjacent country, swept away fences, and damaged the growing wheat. The losses throughout the West will reach into the millions.

At New Albany, Ind., the damage was very as

millions.

At New Albany, Ind., the damage was very great. All the shops and factories along the river were forced to suspend.

Jeffersonville, Evanville and other points along the Ohio river also sustained serious damage from the flood. Bailroad traffication many points in Illinois and Indiana was partially abandoned through the destruction of bridges.

damage from the flood. Bullroad traffil at many points in Illinois and Iudiana was partially abandoned through the destruction of bridges.

Along the Lower Mississipple to the leves and the inundation of yest areas of country, and planters are enduring great hardship from the loss of live stock by drowning. The city of Helena, Ark, was completely drowned out. The greater portion of the town was several feet under water and the streets were navigated to skills.

Serious loss of life is roported in connection with the storm. At Paducah, My, five persons who lived on a flatboat were drowned, as was also a man named Little, who went out in a skill to their rescae. Near Helena, Ark, six children were drowned on the plantation of the late Col. Ellis. Chas. Washington, colored, when he format that the plantation would be overflowed, put his wife and six children in a dugout to take them to a place, of safety. He had just started when the dingout capsized, All the children were drowned. Washington and wife were saved by clinging to the capsized boat. A man, named Green, was drowned near Helena, by the capsizing of a small boat. Near Caclinville, Ill., two young man named Rhodes were in a hiouse when the creek rose so rapidly that they were surrounded by water, and they attempted to escape, when one of the boys was drowned. The other managed to climb into a tree, and staid there all night in a snow-storm.

The Flood in the Lower Mississippl-An Awful Inundation. Mempais, Tenn., Feb. 23. A deplorable condition of affairs exists throughout the Lower Mississippi valley. Thou-sands of men are on constant guard along the throughout the Lower Mississippi valey. Thensands of men are on constant guard along the
levees between here and Vicksburg, using every
possible means to strengthen their power of
resistance and stewart their cres's, to preventthe water from inundating the whole country.
Washington, Issaquen, Bolivar, Conhoma and
Tunics counties, Miss.; and, in fact, the whole
shore line between Memphis and Vicksburg
on the Mississippi side, and the whole
eastern shore of. Arksussa, are eitherunder water or threatened with inundation.
The inhabitants of a vast-area or country
are in great distress. Many have been
forced from their houses, and are subsisting the best they may on raft; and some on
knolls or parls of the old leves. The destruction of live stock is beyond calculation. The
waste or property by the great submersion
is outside the limit of present computation.
Navigation of the river itself is regarded by
steamhostimen as dangerous aftits present sage,
on account of the greaf expanse of water in
many localities and the billowy character of
the waves when the surface is swept by heavy
gusts of wind. Between Cairo and Memphis
the following points of land are only visible
above a surging flood: the bluffs at Columbins,
the bills back of Hickmen, land on the Tenniessee side opposite Islaud II, New Madrid,
Febint Pleassant, Tiplouville, Fullon bluffs. Randolph, Richardson's, Islands, 35 and 36 and
Dean's island, above the head of this Courtenmal cut-off, forty miles above Memphis.

Gov. Lower, of Mississipp, has appealed to Dean's island, above the head of the Contennal cut-off, forly miles above Memphis.

Gov. Lowry, of Mississippi, has appealed to the people of Memphis and other cities for sid. A sad accident occurred on the Tyronzs, a small bayou, which empties into the St. Francis, a small bayou, which empties into the St. Francis river about twenty miles above Madison, Ark. The high water had overflowed lands belonging to a Mr. Jambon, and, while engaged in removing his wife and six chidren to a place of safety on the high lands, the dugont which contained them canalzed. damaged \$85,000 by fire.

A snow-slide in Big Cottonwood canon, drowning all the children, two of whom-were Utah, buried a wood-chopper and his wife and five children.

At Wheeling W s. the finishes mann. drowning children.

Fifty years ago no man considered himself well equipped for adventure and travel in the far West who did not carry with him a Hawkins Rocky mountain rifle. The maker of these trusty weap ons, Samuel Hawkins, is still alive and vigorous, though it is more than ninety years since he appeared in the world, His home is near St. Louis. He likes to talk about the old days and the famous record of his hand-made rifleshow Kit Carson carried one of them for years, and William Ashley shot a buffalo stone dead at 300 yards with another.

Health and Strength.

Health and Strength.

When you wish to renew your health; when the various organs of life are weakened by long-sufforing and distress, then use a medicine that will act in perfect harmony with the entire system. Use a medicine that will build up without tearing down. Use a medicine that will create a healthy appetite. Use a medicine that will strengthen every part of the body and remove all blood inpurities, thus giving disease no opportunity for reaction. Such a remedy is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It is a true strengthener, a sure reviver, a perfect enricher of the blood. It contains nothing hurful to the most delicate constitution. Its principal ingredients are Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Euchu, Calisaya Bark and Celery.

Try one bottle. Its effect is charming.

SPINNER'S AUTOGRAPH.

It was when working at harness mak ing at Herkimer, N. Y., when a young man, that ex-Treasurer Spinner constructed the famous autograph. He practiced writing it hour after hour, and his old partner said that he had seen as much as 20) sheets of foolseap covered with the attempt.

A BUFFALO photographer takes pictures by electric light. The instantaneous gelatice dry-plate process, which is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of electric light, is employed.

A Washington correspondent refers to another big job, similar to Shipherd's guano scheme, by which certain silver mines in Bolivia were to be worked by an American syndicate with a capital of \$75,000,000. A large number of shares were to be awarded to Senators.

—Air extra resistor of the Legislature of Michigan commenced at Lausing on the 23d. In action on behalf of the fire sufferors by the action on behalf of the fire sufferors by the Legislature, which he believes is justified by the exigency of the case and also by precedent.

NEW APPORTIONMENT

Text of the Bill Passed by Congress. The text of the Apportionment bill, as it assed both Houses of Congress, is as follows Be it enacted, etc., That after the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representative, still be composed of 325 members, to be apportioned among the several States as 101.

101/8 :	
Alabama 8	Misslesippi
Arsaness 6 Culifornia 6 Colorado 1	Mirsonii.
Culifornia 6	Nebraska
Colorado 1	Nevada
Delaware, 1	New Jersey
F.orida 2	New York
Georgia10	North Carolina
Illinois	0.10
Indiana13	Oregon
Iowa	Penusylvaula
Kansas 7	Rhode Island
Kentucky	South Carolina
Louislana 6	Telinessor.
Maine 4	Гех в
Maryland fil	Vermont
Massachusetts12	Virginia
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Minnesota 5	Wisconson
O 0 /01 1 1	

Minnesota. 5 Wisconsm. 9
SEC. 2. That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned it shall be in addition to the number of 325.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Forty eighth and each subsequent Congress shall, be showed by district congresses.

by eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of configuous territory, and containing as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the Representatives to which auch State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative; provided that unless the Legislature of such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district election of the contained provided that unless the Legislature of such State shall otherwise provide, before the election of such Representatives shall take place, as provided by law, where no change shall be hereby made in the representation of a State, the Representatives thereof to the Forty-eighth Congress shall be elected therein as now provided by law. If the number as hereby provided for shall be larger than it was before this change, theman additional Representatives or Representatives allowed to said State under this apportionment may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by districts, as now prescribed by law in such State; and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change bereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the Legislatures of said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fired by law for the next election of Representatives therein. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. elected by districts composed of

CURED A 20 YEARS' INVALID. No. 422 Entare Street, Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. R. V. Pigage, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir. My wife was a hopeless invalid for nearly tweety years. Your "Favorite Prescription" housed hor. Gratefully, R. T. McCax.

A GREAT TRUTH.

Philosophy is well enough for poets and preachers; but it goes for nothing in business. The man who attempts to regulate his future operations on the basis of supply and demand, according to economic theories, gots beautifully left. The bulls and bears tear theories all to pieces. - New Orleans Picayune.

TO CONSUMPTIVES,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Eurialo, N. Y.

A DROVE of thirty-five hogs drankllong and deep of a barrel of sirup skimmings, near Buena Vista, Ga., and in a few hours every big and little porker was drunk as a lord. They cut up all manner of didoes, and, finally, the whole gang got weak in the knees and dropped off to sleep.

SYDNEY SMITH being ill, his physician advised him to take a walk upon an empty stoinach." Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still Letter alps to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and Pleasant Purngative Pelletig, which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or who are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By democially iruggists. Ir has just been discovered that the

Government has lost \$48,995,811 since 1864 by the insertion of a comma after the word "tin plates" in the tariff law. If the proof readers had been given a semicolon and a period or two to wrestle with they would undoubtedly have broken the Government before now.

A Happy Restoration.

A REPOY RESIDENTIAL AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A REPOY OF
Owing to the great increase of manufactories and the abandonment of political agitation, Poland is now called Belgium of Russia."

Wax suffer longer from the torment of a sching back? Kidney-Wort will cure you. A Horse an trot from five to six

seconds faster in Chicago than at Denver, Col., owing to the less-rarefied air at the former place. Warranted .

Warranted,
Edinburg, Ill., Dec. 15, 1881.
We recommend Piso's Cure to all our custoners, and, in fact, tourvant every bottle; and re glad to say it gives cuttire satisfaction. We have it the best cough remedy in the market.

Enomnach Bros.

EVERY Home should contain Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. This elebrated remedy will surely cure Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrib, Consumption and all Brouchial complaints. Consumption and all Brouchial complaints. Common Colds neglected, are the cause of one-half the deaths. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Ellegt's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all Druggists.

MENSMAN'S PEPIONIZED BEP TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious iproperties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life suglaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsis, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in fall suffeebled conditions, whether result of ox haustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York, Sold by druggists.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It cures Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject, and should be used by serve one event or the truth of the conditions. used by every one owning or having the care of stock. Sold by all Druggists.

NATURAL petroleum, deprived of its color and disagreeable odor without distillation and the aid of acids or alkalies, is what the Carboline is made from. An now improved and perfected it is, a beautiful Freparation, and performs all that is claimed for it as a hair restorer.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Elecseng their Electro-Voltalo Betts and other Elec-tric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Doblity, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay. N. B. —No-risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Catarrh of the Bladder Singing smarting, irritation of the urinary palsages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchuraibs. **1 at druggists. Propad by express, \$1.25, 6 for \$5. E.S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Hopkins Mowers. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in this issue, of the Hopkins Mower, which has come rapidly to the front and is popular wherever known.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE continues to lead all competitors, by a large majority. For sale by all dealers. Ask for it.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF Mammoth Pearl, Magnum Bonum (American), Belle, White Elephant, Beauty or Hebron, and others. Send or pricelist. BEN. F. HOOVER, Galesburg, Ill.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.
William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1878 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, for-board by Review Cough. I 1884 II was admitted to my bad. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung at the hospital. The doctors and a house may many and big at half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dm. WILLIAM HALL'S BALEAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel between the contract of th a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one sfillcted with diseased lungs will take Dn. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURRD. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Removing the Capitol.

A few years ago it was the fashion among a certain clique of politicians, whose utterances were echoed by a portion of the press, to clamor for the removal of the Capitol from Washington to some representative Western city near to the geographical center of the country. The topic seemed to prove a seven days wonder, however, and was soon forgotten in the rush and requirements of the nation's urgent business. Now whether the Capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some the Capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some people as to whether rheumatism can or will be removed from their bodies. The subject of the removal of this disease from the system has very successfully interested, myriads of people, and, from the extended expressions conveyed by the almost innumerable statements received from representatives of every class of the community, we append the following brief selection—premising, for the benefit of the reader, that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia, and the remedy is that grand old inising, for the benefit of the reader, that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia, and the remedy is that grand old panacea—St. Jacobs Oil.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gimour, Cleveland, Ohio; "Excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefited me greatly,"—Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; "Have used it in my family and neighborhood with remarkable results, and I think it an excellent remedy."—John Carr Moody, Esq., Counselor at-Law, Vallejo, Gal.: "The relief afforded in a short time was such as to make me disregard the evidence of my own senses."—Capt. Paul Boyton, the World. Renowned Swimmer; "I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil."—Mr. D. W. McDonald, Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Can.: "A splendid remedy; cured rheumatism of my wrist and hand."—Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.: "Complete and wonderful cure of the most painful attacks of 'incumatism."—Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. New York Postoffice: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic pains,"—Ex-Postanster Gen. James, while Postmaster of New York tersely and characteristically indorsed Supt. Wareing's report by writing: "I concur,"

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JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion county, Wive, write us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was proquoned INCURANTE by thost physician, when the use of Alben's Joing Malem ENTIRETY COURD LEE. All writes that he end his negabors think it the basi

a tr al.

Du. Mirneditti, Dentist, of Cincifinati, was thought to
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should his cough, and that he was about to recume his The creek of the cure of Mathias Froman, a well known of zen, who has been efficient with chief with a work from for twelve year. The Lung Critris in Its worst four for twelve year. The Lung Balsam cered him, as than many others, of BKONOHITIS. ----AS ALSO----

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C. S. Manun, Druggist, at Ozdly, Ky, writes that the lades think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH, Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their tt is harmless to the most delicate child!

It contains no Oplum in any forms 13 Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nursica. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Falls to Bring Roller. As an EXPECTORANT it has No Equal.

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gestion.

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For the cursor kinney Companies of cities we this Compound is unsurpassed.

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MANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both Itast and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. X. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributasies, renders certains a rapid increase in the value of the land now open to purchase and pre-emptions wowment of population to the Columbia River region in the humadiate future.

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U. N. U. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS. V please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1882.

THE EDITORIAL "WE." The Oil City Derrick gives the above

subject a h'ist as follows:
Esme people are unreasonably in-quisitive-and curious, especially about matters that do not concern them in matters that do not concern them in the least. For example, here is a correspondent who makes the startling revelation that he is a "constant reader of our valuable and influential paper," and would like to be informed why it is an editor or newspaper writer, when speaking of himself in his writings, invariably uses the plural pronoun "we" instead of the singular "I."

I may so express it."

"Well, there's nothing peculiar about that."

No; but just listen. When he put on a slouch hat, his character changed entirely. He became ruffianly and desperate, and swaggered around like a hired-bravo or an advanced agent out. of a job. His best friends were afraid of him, and he had only to put his sombrero on to keep away the most

There are several reasons. Self-preservation is the first-law of nature. It begins at home, like old Mother Chartist There is the first law of the control o begins at home, like old Mother Charity. There is some human nature about an 'editor, public 'opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Au editor thinks too much of his-"Ps" to wear them in mourning, and, therefore, when speaking of some slab-sided sixfooter as a miserable red-nosed, pusilanimons, wife-beating snoozer, he considers it the better part of vialor to drop in an occasional "we." This creates in the mind of the six-footer the impression that the editorial force consists of astanding army, armed with consists of a standing army, armed with deadly "we" apons. Furthermore, in cases where the vic-

tim comes around to the office to kill the writer of any particular item, it is so pleasant to have the guilty man's identity buried in the obscurity of the identity buried in the obscurity of the plural "we." The editor-in-chief, the commercial editor, the city editor, the total editor, the reporters, the book-keepers, compositors, book-binders, jobbers, pressmen, devil and all the delivery boys are thus placed on a common footing by the little pronounder, and when the enraged person looks about him and finds how many homes he would make desolate, how many wives he would make widows and how many children orphans, by killing off all included in the little we" at one fell swoop, he sickens of the sanguinary undertaking, turns sadly away, goes to some bar-room takes ine sangunary undertaking, turns sad-ly away, goes to some bar-room, takes a drink, condemns the paper, prophe-sies that it is being run into the ground, and declares that he will henceforth use his political influence to squelch the sheet.

There are other reasons. When noticing a marriage or birth "we" implies that at least a box of cigars will

he required to go around. An editor says "we" when advising the President how to conduct his administration, becaue the President might not act on his suggestion if it was written plain 'I."

was written plain "I."
When telling the minister how to preach the editor uses "we" to induce the belief that he has just had a conference with all the ex-ministers about

the establishment.
The editor who tells the teacher how to teach says. "we" because he has consulted with his wife about the matter, and she, having been a teacher a few years before, of course knows all about it.

"We" is sometimes used because of the writer's modesty. Most writers are troubled in this respect.

troubled in this respect.

In short, we use "we" because no one man could survive the trials, tribulations and taffy found about a print

A TOURING PILGRIM.

WHAT A DONKEY-A SHARP GIRL. WHAT A DONKEY—A SHARP GIRL.
One of our Mississippi exchanges tells
the following, and being assured that
the story as related is true, with hundreds of other curious people we would
like to know the name of the "touring
pilgrian."

It was a clear, bright day, when the

young drunner, who was making his first tour through the South, was seen smiling complacently on a fair. damsel sitting at his left and diagonally opposite him, on the 3.30 south-bound train from Memphis on the M. & T. railradd.

She was fair and beautiful to head! She was fair and beautiful to behold.

he thought, when he approached "My good lady, it seems as if you

are traveling alone."
"I am," was the reply.
"Well," said the drummer. "nothto play gallant to the fair sex, who yourself, are companionless, and if I do not presume too much, I will be happy to be your escort as far as we

travel together."

"How far are you going?" she said.
"To Grenada," was the reply.
"I shall go that far myself."
"Well, then, surely we will have quite a nice ride together."
"But, pray, sir, if I am not too impertinent, may I ask what sort of business you are in?"
"Oh, not at all, not at all, my fair hady; with pleasure, I can say I am a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in Louisville, Ky."

in Louisville, Ky.' They sped on at the rate of twenty

They sped on at the rate of twenty miles an hour, busily engaged, in conversation, until they arrived at Station 15. By this time he had changed his seat to the one directly behind her's. When the train stopped their eyes fell upon a poor-looking donkey, when he, thinking to make the young lady blush, was heard to say:

"Fair lady, I having been raised in a city and totally unacquainted with the different animals that inhabit the rountry, will you please tell me what

country, will you please tell me what sort or kind of an animal that is over the way there?" at the same time pointing his finger at the donkey.

She replied by making amischievous wink at her father, who had not long singe taken a sear their poor or the pears of the same taken as a search to be a search the same taken as a search to be a search to

ince taken a seat near enough to hear the conversation:

the conversation:

"I, too, have been raised in a city, and am, like you, unacquainted with the animals that inhabit the country; but if I would be left to judge, I would emphatically, say, from his looks and tong ears, he must be a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in Louisville, Ky. Don't you think so, papa?"

"I'do, I do, my daughter."

The drummer wilted and has not been heard from since.

A gentleman interviewed Mr. Rich-

been heard from since.

Last Saturday the ice in the lake a Michigan Center was nine inches thick but before Monday noon it had entirety disappeared. It has also disappeared from Pleasant Lake, where mallard

AN AESTHETIC INFLUENCE.

"Yes, sir," he said; "my grandfath er was a very poculiar man. He was extremely sensitive to influences that do not generally affect other men. His peculiarity was that his temperament changed according to the hat he wore:

"He must have been a good many varieties of one man," said the listence.

"He was. Now, for instance, when he wore a Derby hat he was merely commonplace. He behaved himsel like an ordinary man, and had no spe cial charactesistics—nothing calculated to attract the attention of a bulldog, if

I may so express it,"
"Well, there's nothing peculiar about

hat riveted to my head," said the oth

er men.

Then, when he put on a cap with a vizor, he became simply low. He used to hang around bar-rooms, although he was a strict temperance man and he consorted with car conductors and statesmen, and that class of peo

This Column

Is to 1 a Occupied

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which will open up lik-

Grayling

ple."

"So long as he didn't associate withpoets it was all right."

"He never got so low as that. But you ought to have seen, him when he put a silk hat on. The moment lie appeared on the street in a beaver he looked so respectable that people, used looked so respectable that people used to come up to him and ask him to accept the chairmanship of mass meetings or to serve as director of charitable associations, and on one occasion he was actually arrested on suspicion of being a bank president."

"How is it," inquired the other man, doubtfully, "that we have never heard of your grandfather?"

"He died young. The way it happened was this: He once went out in a silk-hat, and a man came along who mistook him for the receiver of a savings bank who had received all that

mistook him for the receiver of a savings bank who had received all that was lest of the unfortunate depositor's money after the smash-up. This man struck him on the head, and broke down the hat. It then resembled the discouraged-looking tile always worn by inebriates on the stage. True to his peculiarity, my grandfather at once became profoundly intoxicated although, as I have said, he never had drunk a drop in his life, and he died in 15 minutes of delirium tremens."

"Let us adjourn to the nearest bakery," said the other man, "and I will purchase the establishment for you.

THE MAN WHO OUTSUFFERED

"They are making lots of fuss over the fact that the Jeannette survivors were compelled to live on walras hide for three weeks," said Diffenderfer for three weeks," said Diffenderfer down at the club the other night; just as though that was anything so terrible. Now, if they had gone throthe hardships that I have, they might talk."

"Cook's been burning your buckwheats, I suppose?" said Boggs, with a sattrical wink.

"Oh! I'm in earnest," said Diffenderfer. "For instance I was lost on

derfer. "For instance, I was lost on a Michigan prairie once, and for three days lived on a single field mouse I

days lived on a single field mouse I caught."—
"That's nothing," said another member, contemptuously,
"'Ain't, eh? Another time I was shipwrecked in the South Seas. Floated around on a raft sixteen days, with nothing to eat but a pair of old bootlegs among ten of us."
"Good, soft calfskin isn't so bad," critically observed Skidmore, who

critically observed Skidmore, who claimed to have been a pirate or something in early life.

Then, on another occasion, said Differderfer, bracing up again, after awhile, "I was locked by mistake in a bank wault, and had to subsist over Sunday on government bonds and cou

"Lots of men doing that now," said old Botts, gruffly.

'I escaped from the rebs, during the war, at New Orleans," said the narra-

tor, growing paler and more deter-mined as he went on, and for six weeks hid in a swamp and lived exclusively on the cast-off skin of an alliga You should have boiled it," said

Guffey, calmly. "That's the way 1 used to do in Africa."

There was a silence that could be out

with a knife after that for some time, when, just as the crowd was chuckling over the supposed extinguishment of the story-teller, Diffenderfer took the

the story-teller, Diffenderfer took the bit in his teeth and made one more desperate brush for the lead:

"But, gentlemen," he continued, solembly, "those were hardships, in-deed; but nothing, absolutely nothdeed; but nothing absolutely nothing compared to an experience I once endured in this city about three years ago. Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances I was comnation of circumstances I was com-pelled to eat three hotel steaks in one week!" And with awestruck faces the sympathizing crowd arose and award-ed the survivor the official cake.—Ex-change.

A DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

He happened to press the foot of a young lady, who was sitting next the door, in getting out of a street car.— The damsel, compressing her brows ino an awe-inspiring frown, ejaculated:

"You clumsy wretch!" Most men would have looked foolish and apologized, but our hero was equal

A gentleman interviewed Mr. Richard the other day on the subject of farming, and learned that off of two and one-half acres of land that gentle-man raised last year 850 bushels of po-tatoes, of which he sold last fall 500 ed-from Pleasant Lake, where mallard ducks have made their appearance. A local sportanean got a short at allock of reach about \$590; Talk about farming legess at Michigan Center two or ing being a good business! Yet we want more of it, and now is the time to begin while land costs but a trifle.—Manistique Pioneer.

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ot his bellows to blowing, and stands right at hand to do all classes of work n his line frome Horse and Ox Shoe ng, to, to,-well, making change when the work is done. Give him a trial and see if "taint", so. Shop over the river just "forninst" the train.

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